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# AN ADVANCED RATIONAL SPELLER

*FOR THE HIGHEST GRAMMAR CLASSES  
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS*

BY

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οὐ πόλλ' ἀλλὰ πολὺ

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## PREFACE.

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THE only excuse for imposing another speller upon the public is its *necessity*. Spelling-books as a rule deal with words that pupils *might* misspell, or perhaps *should* misspell, but which in fact they do not. A few words taken at random from the second lesson of a very good speller will serve to illustrate the point. Chirography, chirurgery (marked obsolete in Webster's International), chirology, chiromancy, crinoid, crinal, primordial, climatology, are all very good words in their way, but unfortunately they are used by few pupils, who, if they use them intelligently, generally know how to spell them; meanwhile the rank and file are misspelling, *description*, *separate*, *stratagem*, *enemies*, *to*, *too*, *benefiting*, *privilege*, thus violating well known rules of spelling and derivation.

The necessity of the use of a speller containing words frequently misspelled, supplemental to the regular text book, has called into existence The Advanced Rational Speller. The Advanced Rational Speller is a three years' record of the misspelled words in all subjects pursued at the Eastern High School, Washington, D.C. The book is designed for use in the high school and the grades immediately below it. As may be seen at a glance, the words are simple, from the vocabulary of



the pupils in the grades below the high school, and are those for the most part that may be spelled in conformity with simple rules of spelling and philology. The record develops the fact that pupils enter the high school misspelling such words as description, separate, enemies, countries, too, two, turns, employ, until, truly, losing, seize, receive, believe, friend and scores of similar ones, which have been in their vocabulary for a long time previous to admission to the high school. A similar investigation of spelling in the colleges would produce somewhat similar results. High schools and colleges have a way of thinking that spelling is not in the curriculum. Many college graduates have been heard to say that they have never known a rule for spelling. The record of misspelled words referred to above shows little knowledge of spelling rules. Some spellers contain rules at the end of the book, a fact that may explain the lack of knowledge of rules; for the end of the book, as is well known, is seldom reached. The Advanced Rational Speller places the rules in the order of greatest need, as developed by the record of words misspelled during the first term after admission to the high school. The results are surprising: the average teacher would not say *a priori* that the spelling rules most often violated are the obviously simple ones for doubling the final consonant, dropping the final *e* and changing the final *y* into *ies* for the plural; but such are the facts as developed by the record referred to above. By placing the rule in the middle of a group of words an attempt has been made to develop the rules

inductively, then to have them applied deductively. A grave error in all inductive development work is that it ends usually with the generalization, without supplementing the inductive work by hard and fast deductive clinching in the application of the rules.

Only those rules and exceptions are given that the record shows to be necessary. In event of an exception affecting only a few words, it has been thought best to learn the words individually: for one of the objections to the learning of spelling rules is that the rule with its many exceptions, instead of aiding the pupil, serves only to confuse him.

In addition to the help of the spelling rule, the assistance of derivation is called in. The word is analyzed whenever analysis helps; many derivatives from the same root are grouped, as are many words with similar prefixes or suffixes; the foreign root is given when a help; when all philological association fails the system of mnemonics is appealed to. In fact, all known practical aids resorted to in the schoolroom in the struggle for correct spelling are called into requisition.

The spelling record having been made up by the diligent search for misspelled words on pupils' papers by the teachers of mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy, foreign languages and English, these words, comprising a wide range of commonplace vocabulary, will be grouped under their respective heads.

The necessity for drill in spelling is seen in the fact that certain words, i.e., description, separate, privilege, principal, principle, benefit, are misspelled term after

term, year after year, by the same pupil, after special individual practice, philological appeal and even severe discipline. It has been the privilege of the writer to follow one pupil through the four years' course of English with the one word *benefiting*, only to be compelled to explain the derivation and the rule for doubling ten times to the same individual during the fourth year. This is not exaggeration, but a recorded fact, which is told only to illustrate the fact that if there is a royal road to spelling except through the old grist-mill, the writer has yet to learn it.

Correct spelling cannot be gained through the spelling-book alone. The dictionary habit must be cultivated. The Advanced Rational Speller aims to present only commonly misspelled words. No spelling-book can contain all the words of special vocabularies, the special vocabulary of one year differing from that of the next. The change in the English course from De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars" to Parkman's "Braddock's Defeat" necessitates a change of the spelling from "Koulagina" to "Monongahela." In addition to the spelling text book in the hands of the pupils every teacher should make a progressive spelling-book of his own. All words misspelled should be written correctly by the pupils misspelling them, upon a spelling-board reserved for the purpose, and should be copied by the pupils in a spelling note-book, from which special spelling lessons should be given from time to time.

Eternal vigilance is the secret of good spelling as it

is of good discipline, for spelling, after all, is mainly a matter of discipline. There should be such a scrutiny of written matter that every pupil is called to account for every word that is misspelled. He should be compelled to look for it in the dictionary, put it on the spelling-board, record it in his note-book, practice it a number of times, write the rule involved, derive it, write it in sentences and above all should feel the seriousness of the offense so as to wish to avoid it in the future by frequent consultations of the dictionary. When pupils leave college, misspelling such words as coming, siege, transferred, it means a lack of such individual criticism throughout the grades, the high school and the college.

There have been no words introduced in *The Advanced Rational Speller* that have not been found on pupils' papers, it being thought wiser to concentrate efforts upon words really misspelled, inasmuch as the record shows over two thousand of these. Human nature runs in grooves. It insists upon misspelling the same words in very much the same way, — separate, seperate; description, discription; benefit, benifit; though all reason be lined up on the other side. These words that, despite drill, appear again and again on the record are made to appear again and again in the reviews of *The Advanced Rational Speller*.

Thanks are due the Principal and Faculty of the Eastern High School, through whose painstaking efforts in this research such a record of words as this has been made possible, and whose united battling in the cause

of good spelling and ready encouragement and sympathy at all times have made the teaching of spelling a boon rather than a bugbear.

IDA M. DALY.

THE EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
March, 1902.

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### PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

WHILE this Speller was prepared, primarily, for the Secondary School, its vocabulary is largely that of the Grammar School. It can be profitably used in the highest classes of the Grammar school, to teach, *not language*, upon which so many recent Spellers put the emphasis, but *spelling*. That there is a place for it, recent correspondence with a large number of good schools has satisfactorily proved.

The question of *diacritical marks* is always a troublesome one to both Author and Publisher of a Speller. After correspondence with a large number of the best schools, East and West, it has seemed best to use them on only such words as are likely to be mispronounced.

## DIACRITICAL MARKS.

*Webster's International Dictionary.*

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### Long Vowel Sounds.

Long a, ā as in āle, fāte, lābor, or ē as in they.

Long e, ē as in ēve, mēte, serēne.

Long i, ī as in Ice, tīme, sīght, or ŷ as in bŷ.

Long o, ō as in ōld, nōte, rōw.

Long u, ū as in ūse, mūte, pūre.

The diacritical mark (—) indicates the long sound of the vowel. The name of the mark is the *mācron*.

### Short Vowel Sounds.

Short a, ă as in ăm, ădd, făt.

Short e, ě as in ěnd, mět.

Short i, ĭ as in ĭll, pĭn, or ŷ as in pithŷ.

Short o, ɔ as in ɔdd, nɔt, or ă as in wăch.

Short u, ŭ as in ŭp, tŭb, stŭdy.

The diacritical mark (˘) indicates the short sound of the vowel. The name of the mark is the *breve*.

### Modified Long Vowel Sounds.

ā, as in senāte, prefāce, delicāte.

ē, as in ēvent, dēpend, crēate.

ī, as in īdea, tribūnal, or ŷ in tŷrannical.

ō, as in ōbey, tōbacco.

ū, as in ūnite, hūmane

**Other Vowel Sounds.**

â, as in câre, shâre, compâre.

ô, as in ôrb, lôrd, ôrder, or ă as in ăll, ăwe.

û, as in ûrn, bûrn, fûrl.

ê, as in fêrn, hêr, êrmine.

Long Italian a, ä (ah) as in ärm, fär, färther.

Short Italian a, ă (ah short) as in ăsk, grăss, dănce.

Long double o, o or oo, or u, as in lōse, oōze, rŭle.

Short double o, ȳ or ö, or u, as in wōuld, fōot, pŭt.

**Diphthongs.**

Diphthong oi, or oy (ô + î), as in oil, boy.

Diphthong ow, aw, (ă + ȳ), as in out, cow.

**Consonants.**

ġ, as in ġo, ġreat.

ĝ, as in large, ĝem.

ch, as in church.

k, e, or eh, as in eob, ehyme.

s, ç, or çh, as in façade, çhateau.

The name of this diacritical mark (.) is the *cedilla*, which indicates soft sound.

th, as in thin, through, breath.

th, as in this, then, though.

ş or z, as in aş, zone.

n, as in no, none, man.

ņ, as in anger, linger, bank.

x = ks, as in ax.

ẋ = gz, as in example.

The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent, as in brēāk, brēād.

A silent letter is sometimes written in italics.

# ADVANCED RATIONAL SPELLER

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The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark ( ' ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark ( ' ), at the end of a syllable. The members of a compound word are joined by a hyphen.

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## LESSON 1.

hop	hop ping	hopped	
shop	shop ping	shopped	shop per
wrap	wrap ping	wrapped	wrap per
drag	drag ging	dragged	
drop	drop ping	dropped	drop per
bag	bag ging	bagged	bag gage
cram	cram ming	crammed	
win	win ning		win ner
swim	swim ming		swim mer
plan	plan ning	planned	

Observe the rule applied in the above words. *Mono-syllables ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.* Observe the same rule in the following words.



## LESSON 1 (Continued).

plot	plot ting	plot ted	plot ter
trot	trot ting	trot ted	trot ter
fit	fit ting	fit ted	fit ter
rob	rob bing	robbed	rob ber y
rub	rub bing	rubbed	rub ber
tub	tub bing	tubbed	
red			red dish

Observe the rule for pronunciation. *A vowel followed by a double consonant is generally short.* Hōpping, tūbbing, rōbbing would otherwise be hōping, tūbing, rōbing.

## LESSON 2.

oc cur'	oc cur' ring	oc curred
re fer'	re fer' ring	re ferred
pre fer'	pre fer' ring	pre ferred
trans fer'	trans fer' ring	trans ferred
in fer'	in fer' ring	in ferred
con cur'	con cur' ring	con curred
con trōl'	con trōl' ling	con trōlled
ac quit'	ac quit' ting	ac quit ted
in ter mit'	in ter mit' ting	in ter mit ted

Observe the rule as applied in the above words of Lesson 2. *Polysyllables accented on the last syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.* Observe further.

## LESSON 2 (Continued).

re gret'	re gret' ting	re gret ted	
o mit'	o mit' ting	o mit ted	
e mit'	e mit' ting	e mit ted	
com mit'	com mit' ting	com mit ted	com mit tal
be gin'	be gin' ning		be gin ner
ab hor'	ab hor' ring	ab horred	ab hor rence
com pel'	com pel' ling	com pelled	
de mur'	de mur' ring	de murred	de mur' rage
im pel'	im pel' ling	im pelled	
de ter'	de ter' ring	de terred	de ter rent
re pel'	re pel' ling	re pelled	re pel lent
ex tol'	ex töl' ling	ex tolled	

Combine the rules of Lessons 1 and 2 in one rule.

**RULE I.** — *Monosyllables, and polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.*

## LESSON 3.

suf' fer	suf' fer ing	suf fered
of' fer	of' fer ing	of fered
mer' it	mer' it ing	mer it ed
broad' en	broad' en ing	broad ened
red' den	red' den ing	red dened
de vel op	de vel' op ing	de vel oped
con' quer	con' quer ing	con quered

## LESSON 3 (Continued).

Make an observation from the above words. The accent is not on the final syllable. The rule still applies. *Polysyllables not accented on the last syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.* Observe further.

ben'e fit	ben'e fit'ing	ben e fit ed
sum'mon	sum'mon ing	sum moned
mod'el,	mod'el ing	mod eled
	(mod'el ling allowed)	(mod elled allowed)
re mod'el	re mod'el ing	re mod eled
ban'quet	ban'quet ing	ban quet ed
ap par'el	ap par'el ing	ap par eled
jar'gon	jar'gon ing	jar gon ed
e'qual	e'qual ing	e qualed
	(e'qual ling allowed)	(e qualled allowed)
kid'nap	kid'nap ing	kid naped
	(kid'nap ping allowed)	(kid napped allowed)

## LESSON 4.—Review.

be gin ning	of fered
ben e fit ing	oc curred
win ning	suf fered
stopped	trans ferred
red dish	pre ferred
red deneɹ	im pel

## LESSON 4 (Continued).

re fer ring	com pel
de vel op ing	im pel ling
suf fer ing	de murred
con trol ling	com mit ted
ac quit tal	ac quit ted
wrapped	hop ping
planned	drop ping
re pel	ex tol ling

## LESSON 5.

hope	hop ing	
come	com ing	
plane	plan ing	planed
tube	tub ing	
tune	tun ing	
owe	ow ing	
write	writ ing	
loge	log ing	
loose	loos ing	loosed
prove	prov ing	proved
dice	di cing	diced
re ceive	re ceiv ing	re ceived
close	clos ing	closed
dine	din ing	dined
de clare	de clar ing	de clared
no tice	no ti cing	no ticed
lure	lu ring	lured
place	pla cing	placed
prize	priz ing	prized

## LESSON 5 (Continued).

hate	hat ing	hat ed	
rise	ris ing	ris en	
love	lov ing	loved	lov a ble
be lieve	be liev ing	be lied	

Observe the rule applied in the above words.

RULE II. — *A final silent e is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.* Observe further.

pro cure	pro cur ing	pro cured	
nau se ate	nau se a ting	nau se a ted	
note	not ing	not ed	not a ble
res cue	res cu ing	res cued	
crit i cise	crit i ci sing	crit i cised	
de base	de bas ing	de based	
ne ces' si tate	ne ces' si ta ting	ne ces si ta ted	
ex er cise	ex er ci sing	ex er cised	
de scribe	de scrib ing	de scribed	
per se vere	per se ver ing	per se vered	
pur sue	pur su ing	pur sued	
pil lage	pil la ging	pil laged	
post pone	post pon ing	post poned	
con duce	con du cing	con duced	
de vise	de vis ing	de vised	
re lieve	re liev ing	re lied	
fas ci nate	fas ci na ting	fas ci na ted	
de sire	de sir ing	de sired	de sir a ble
gauge	gāu ging	gauged	
per ceive	per ceiv ing	per ceived	

## LESSON 5 (Continued).

shine	shin ing	shined
ap prove	ap prov ing	ap proved
ad vise	ad vis ing	ad vided
pōl lūte	pōl lūt ing	pol lūt ed
in cite'	in cit ing	in cit ed
al lūde	al lūd ing	al lūd ed
bap tize	bap tiz ing	bap tized
cease	ceas ing	ceased

## LESSON 6.

dis cours' ing	dis pens ing	pre sã ging
ag gra va ting	ag o ni zing	be sie ging
dis guis ing	al le' vi a ting	bap tiz ing
jour nal i zing	dis solv ing	dī ver' ging
ag gre ga ting	rec' og ni zing	mag net i zing
ag i ta ting	em pha si zing	ob serv ing
per suad ing	dis suad ing	ex cit a ble
di vid ing	mac ad' am i zing	chas ten ing
em bra cing	en ti cing	re ceiv ing
pre par ing	en dur ing	choos' ing

## LESSON 7.

con cēd' ing	ex am in ing	pre cēd' ing
pros e cu ting	per se cu ting	sēiz' ing
se crēt' ing	sub dū ing	se cur ing
sum ma ri zing	ser e nad ing	su per sēd' ing
shap ing	sup pos ing	wan ing

## LESSON 7 (Continued).

shin y	sur pris ing	thiev ing
ur ging	stri <del>k</del> ing	de thrôn' ing
so lil' o quí zing	spir it' u al i zing	sys' tem a ti zing
un as sum ing	tyr' an ni zing	ac com mo da ting

## LESSON 8.—Review.

e quipped	ben e fit ed	prov ing
com ing	lōos ing	plān ing
tran quil li ty	chōōs ing	plān ning
shin ing	writ ten	writ ing
be gin ning	de vel op ing	ōc cūr' ring
ben e fit ing	lov a ble	ōf' fered
skim ming	din ing	oc curred
lōs ing	mov a ble	pro cūr' ing
ban quet ing	trans ferred	sum moned
con trol ling	suf fered	ac quit tal
din ing	win ning	fas cī na ting
ow ing	hop ping	hop ing
pre ferred	o mit ting	de sir a ble
ex cit a ble	pur su ing	com mit ting
blam a ble	tam a ble	bap tiz ing

## LESSON 9.

## Exceptions to Rule II, Lesson 5.

## EXCEPTION 1.

change a ble	cour a geous	no' tice a ble
charge a ble	ad van ta geous	trace a ble
dam' age a ble	out ra geous	peace a ble

## LESSON 9 (Continued).

*Words ending in ge or ce retain the e before a suffix beginning with a or o to preserve the soft sound. C and g are soft before e, but hard before a and o. Observe further.*

mar riage a ble	un man age a ble	ser vice a ble
dis ad van ta'geous	dis cour age a ble	venge ance
um bra geous	en force a ble (also	en for ci ble)

## EXCEPTION 2.

die	dy ing
lie	ly ing
hie	hy ing
vie	vy ing
tie	ty ing
un tie	un ty ing

Observe in the above words a second exception to Rule II.

*Words ending in ie drop the e and change the i into y to avoid the doubling of the i.*

## OTHER EXCEPTIONS.

hoe ing	mile age	swinge ing
shoe ing	tinge ing	a gree a ble
dye ing	singe ing	dis a gree a ble



## LESSON 10.—Review.

com ing	be gin ning	a gi ta ting
no ti ce a ble	prac' ti ea ble	loş ing
sep a ra ting	change a ble	pea ce a ble
pre ced ing	mu ti la ting	ow ing
ben e fit ing	con cil i a ting	lōōs ing
oc curred	ne ces si ta ting	stopped
su per sed ing	ac quit tal	crit i ci sing
com mit ted	shin y	se cret ing
con ced ing	blam a ble	lov a ble
des' pi ca ble	stri k ing	sub dū ing
mov a ble	ir rec on ci' la ble	e rad' i ea ble
ab bre vi a tion .	ab' so lū' tism	tam a ble

## LESSON 11.—Rule III.

re ceive	re ceipt
per ceive	ceil ing
con ceive	con ceit
de ceive	de ceit
ceil	de ceit ful

State the rule applied above, — “*E follows c when the sound of the diphthong is ē.*” A way to remember it is to think that pronouncing *c* prolonged makes *c-e*.

be lieve	be lief	niece	piece
brief	siege	be siege	be sieged
wield	yield	re lieve	re lief
grieve	ag grieve	griev ous	grief

## LESSON 11 (Continued).

chief	chief tain	pierce	fierce
lief	shriek	frieze	field
shield	re trieve	re prievē	sor' tie
thief	thieve	thiev ing	thieved

State the rule as applied above, — “*I follows all other letters than c when the sound of the diphthong is ē.*”  
The following words are exceptions to the rule: weird, seize.

## LESSON 12.—Review.

re cēive	con ceit	yield
be lieve	fierce	be sie ging
de ceive	be siege	thief
siege	re ceipt	per ceive
re lieve	thiev ing	wield
ceil ing	de ceit	chief
shriek	niece	field
seize	shield	chief tain
lief	sei zure	re lief
piece	ag grieve	de ceit ful
grie vous	ceil	frieze

## LESSON 13.—Rule IV.

Quality of being.

State of being.

mean ness = mean + ness	keen ness	= keen	+ ness
lean ness = lean + ness	even ness	= even	+ ness
plain ness = plain + ness	stub born ness	= stub born	+ ness

## LESSON 13 (Continued).

cru el ly	=	Cruel	like.	loy al ly	=	Loyal	like.
		cru el	+ ly			loy al	+ ly
joy ful ly	=	joy ful	+ ly	aw ful ly	=	aw ful	+ ly
le gal ly	=	le gal	+ ly	e qual ly	=	e qual	+ ly
un nerve	=	Not	nerve.	dis satisfy	=	Not	satisfy.
		un	+ nerve			dis	+ satisfy
dis sim i lar	=	Not	similar	mis step	=	Wrong	step.
		dis	+ sim i lar			mis	+ step

State the rule applied above, — “*The final letter of a word or prefix is usually retained before the same letter in the suffix or root.*” Observe further:

	Noun.	Adjective.	Adverb.
ac ci den tal ly	=	ac ci dent	+ al + ly
o rig i nal ly	=	or i gin	+ al + ly
ex cep tion al ly	=	ex cep tion	+ al + ly
in ci den tal ly	=	in ci dent	+ al + ly
oc ca sion al ly	=	oc ca sion	+ al + ly
al ge bra ic al ly	=	al ge bra ic	+ al + ly

Tell from observing the above words how adverbs are formed. “*Some adverbs are formed by adding ly to adjectives.*” Hence accidentally = accidental + ly, not accident + ly. Observe further:

re spect ful ly	dis re spect ful ly	ir rev'er ent ly
for mal ly	for mer ly	dū ti ful ly
skill ful ly (also	reg u lar ly	per pen dic u lar ly
skil ful ly)		
e'go tis'tic al ly	psy'cho log'ic al ly	chron' o log'ic al ly
spir it u al ly	spright ly	stri king ly

## LESSON 13 (Continued).

tact ful ly	se cret ly	smooth ly
spe cial ly	ti nan' i mous ly	vig or ous ly
wool ly	tran quil ly	tē nā' cious ly
thor ough ly	sim i lar ly	tȳ ran' nic al ly

## LESSON 14.

rig id ly	gra cious ly	hȳp' o crit' ic al ly
phys ic al ly	fi nal ly	par tial ly
ghast ly	gen er al ly	ghost ly
gram mat ic al ly	hy ster' ic al ly	for mal ly
pub lic ly	hur ried ly	fa mil iar ly
di ag' o nal ly	dex ter ous ly	ar ti fi cial ly
e ven tu al ly	in ter nal ly	nat u ral ly
lon gi tū' di nal ly	mu tu al ly	hor i zon tal ly
i den tic al ly	col lō' qui al ly	drunk en ness
o pen ness	thin ness	sul len ness

## LESSON 15. — Rule V.

mere ly	pale ness	safe ty
se rene ly	en tire ly	ex treme ly
ar range ment	love ly	lone ly
lonē some	like ly	def i nite ly

State the rule as applied above, — "*Final silent e is retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant.*" Final silent *e* is dropped only before a suffix beginning with a vowel, Rule II. Observe further ;

## LESSON 15 (Continued).

im me di ate ly	de range ment	sep a rate ly
pro por tion ate ly	like ness	ag gran'dize ment
clān dēs'tīne ly	ap pro pri ate ness	con cise ness
com par a tive ly	sin cere ly	base ness

## EXCEPTION 1.

tru ly	= true + ly
du ly	= due + ly
aw ful	= awe + ful
ar gu ment	= argue + ment

State the exception observed above, — "*Final e preceded by a vowel is dropped in the above words before a suffix beginning with a consonant.*"

## LESSON 16.—Review.

cru el ly	mean ness	safe ty
keen ness	for mal ly	tru ly
lone ly	plain ness	love ly
mere ly	ac ci den tal ly	live ly
sim i lar ly	drunk en ness	gram mat ic al ly
al ge bra ic al ly	du ly	for lorn ness
ar gu ment	ar range ment	for mer ly
per pen dic u lar ly	def i nite ly	stub born ness
reg u lar ly	ar gu men ta tive	aw ful

## LESSON 16 (Continued).

im me di ate ly	chron o log ical ly	real ly
com par a tive ly	ag gran dize ment	in ci den tal ly
sep a rate ly	oc ca sion al ly	o rig i nal ly
ac tu al ly	ap par ent ly	de fense less
e lope ment	en tire ly	meas ure ment
life less ness	sole ly	clan des tine ly

## LESSON 17.—Rule VI.

bus y	bus i ly	clēan ly	clēan'li ness
eas y	eas i ly	like ly	like li hood
speed y	speed i ly	friend ly	friend li ness

State the rule as applied above, — “*Final y preceded by a consonant is changed into i before a suffix.*”

bus i ness	co zi ly	love li ness
lone li ness	heav i ly	or di na ri ly
em bod i ment	ac com pa ni ment	pit i ful
ho li est	la dies	dai sies
hap pi ly	bus i er	gid di ly
gid di er	a bil i ties	has ti ly
hap pi er	stud ies	greed i er
craf ti ness	read i ly	live li ness
fan ci ful	read i ness	jol li ty

## LESSON 17 (Continued).

## EXCEPTION 1.

car' rŷ Ing

stud ŷ' Ing

hur' rŷ Ing

ber' rŷ Ing

fan' cŷ Ing

re plŷ' Ing

State the exception observed above,—“*Final y before a suffix beginning with i is retained to prevent the doubling of the i.*”

## LESSON 18.—Rule VII.

al most = all + most

al ready = all + ready

al though = all + though

al ways = all + ways

skill ful = skill + full

use ful = use + full

ful fill = full + fill also ful fil aw ful = awe + full

State the rule as applied above,—“*A prefix or suffix ending in ll generally drops one l in derivative words.*”

use ful ness

fan ci ful

el bow

skill ful ness

un til

wel come

with al

al bē't

wel fare

al to geth er

ful fill ment or

beau ti ful

ful fil ment

aw ful ness

fan ci ful ness

dis re spect ful

scorn ful

re spect ful

respectful ness

dis tress ful

suc cess ful

un suc cess ful

wo ful or woe ful

dis re spect ful ness

joy ful

fear ful

mer ci ful

plen ti ful

hope ful

health ful

health ful ness

un health ful

truth ful

help ful

help ful ness

faith ful

faith ful ness

## LESSON 19.—Rule VIII.

dis ap pear	=	<sup>Not</sup> dis + <sup>appear</sup> ap pear
dis ap prove	=	<sup>Not</sup> dis + <sup>approve</sup> ap prove
dis ap point	=	<sup>Not</sup> dis + <sup>appoint</sup> ap point
mis ap pro pri at ed	=	<sup>Wrongly</sup> mis + <sup>appropriated</sup> ap pro pri at ed
mis un der stand	=	<sup>Wrongly</sup> mis + <sup>understand</sup> un der stand
mis ap ply	=	<sup>Wrongly</sup> mis + <sup>apply</sup> ap ply

State the rule applied above, — “*The prefixes dis and mis do not double the final s before a root.*” If the root begins with *s* Rule IV. applies.

dis a gree	dis ap pear ance	dis as ter
dis burse ment	dis crim i na tion	dis o bey
dis as trous	dis o be di ence	dis crēp'an cy
mis ap pre hend	mis ed u cate	mis em ploy
dis arm	dis solve	dis sim u la tion
dis'sō nance	dis heart en	dis in fect ant
dis hon est	dis hon or	dis hon or a bly
dis persed	dis bursed	dis re spect ful
dis sec tion	dis sem i nate	dis sent
dis sen sion	dis si pate	dis suād'ing
mis hap'	mis spell	mis judge
mis guide	mis take	mis call
mis cal cu late	mis state	dis sat is fy
dis sem bler	mis'chē vous	mis chief
mis con'strue	mis de mean'or	dis so lu tion



## LESSON 20.—Rule IX.

oath	oaths	turn	turns
wag on	wag ons	re turn	re turns
cloth	cloths	em ploy	em ploys
spark	sparks	ab sorb	ab sorbs
e qual	e quals	de stroy	de stroys

State the general rule for forming the plural of nouns and the present singular of verbs. "*The plural of most nouns and the present singular<sup>1</sup> of verbs are made by adding s to the word.*"

u surp	u surps	di lem ma	di lem mas
ax i om	ax i oms	ac cord'	ac cords
ad here	ad heres	ac cept	ac cepts
an te ced ent	an te ced ents	bu reau	bu reaus
in ci dent	in ci dents	ac ci dent	ac ci dents
cre den tial	cre den tials	for tune	for tunes
sīm'ī lē	sīm'ī lēs	lab y rinth	lab y rinths
plē bē'ian	plē bē'ians	plain tiff	plain tiffs
par ti cle	par ti cles	oat	oats
shoul der	shoul ders	ta per	ta pers
cōl'ūmn	col'ūms	view	views
wrap	wraps	strat a gem	strat a gems
de vel'op	de vel ops	per form	per forms
au thor	au thors	bās-re lief	bās-re liefs
whoop	whoops	vol ume	vol umes
fu gi tive	fu gi tives	con tort'	con torts'

<sup>1</sup> This applies to the third person indicative only.

## LESSON 21.—Rule X.

ax	ax es	an nex'	an nex'es
ap proach	ap proach es	church	church es
speech	speech es	gas	gas es
box	box es	fish	fish es
mō räss'	mō räs ses	mesh	mesh es

State the rule applied above, — “*The plural of nouns and the present singular of verbs are formed by adding the syllable es to the word whose final sound cannot coalesce with s.*” *S* will not coalesce with the sound of *s, sh, ch, j, x, or z.*

de fense	de fens es	ab sence	ab sen ces
priv i lege	priv i le ges	crit i cise	crit i ci ses
vil lage	vil la ges	con se quence	con se quen ces
ac com' plice	ac com' pli ces	glimpse	glimps es
in stance	in stan ces	os' tra cize	os' tra ci zes

## LESSON 22.—Rule XI.

al ly'	al lies'	emp ty	emp ties
cry	cries	coun try	coun tries
sup ply	sup plies	mon' arch y	mon' arch ies
ter ri to ry	ter ri to ries	the o ry	the o ries
oc cu py	oc cu pies	en e my	en e mies

State the rule applied above, — “*The plural of nouns and the present singular of verbs ending in y preceded by a consonant are formed by changing y into i and adding es.*”

## LESSON 22 (Continued).

ac ces so ry	ac ces so ries	sum ma ry	sum ma ries
di vin i ty	di vin i ties	dy' nas ty	dy' nas ties
bound a ry	bound a ries	en try	en tries
fam i ly	fam i lies	cru el ty	cru el ties
fa cil i ty	fa cil i ties	fal la cy	fal la cies
a nal o gy	a nal o gies	ar te ry	ar te ries
as tron o my	as tron o mies	phys i ol o gy	phys i ol o gies
psy chol o gy	psy chol o gies	e con o my	e con o mies
ca pac i ty	ca pac i ties	com e dy	com e dies
col o ny	col o nies	col' lô quy	col' lô quies
cen tu ry	cen tu ries	con tro ver sy	con tro ver sies
can o py	can o pies	artificiality	artificialities
anx i e ty	anx i e ties	a pol o gy	a pol o gies
van i ty	van i ties	so lil' o quy	so lil' o quies
shrub ber y	shrub ber ies	proph e cy	proph e cies
prod i gy	prod i gies	li bra ry	li bra ries

Note the inflection when the final *y* is preceded by a vowel.

day	days	mon key	mon keys
gal ley	gal leys	al ley	al leys
jour ney	jour neys	tour ney	tour neys

State the rule as applied above, — “*The plural of nouns and the present singular of verbs ending in y preceded by a vowel are formed regularly.*” See Rule IX.

## LESSON 23.—Rule XII.

mu lat to	mu lat toes	fo li o	fo li os
ne gro	ne groes	cam e o	cam e os
po ta to	po ta toes	or a to ri o	or a to ri os
to ma to	to ma toes	In tagl' iô	In tagl' iôs

State the rule applied above, — “*Nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant add es, but preceded by a vowel add s to form the plural.*” The language generally avoids a succession of vowels.

## OTHER IRREGULAR PLURALS.

fo cus	fo ci	nū' clē ūs	nū' clē I
phē nôm' ē nôn	phē nôm' ē nā	au tom' á ton	au tōm' á tá
ba sis	ba sēs	syn op' sis	syn op' sēs
a nal y sis	a nal y sēs	ax is	ax ēs
cri sis	cri sēs	hỹ poth' e sis	hỹ poth' e sēs
ver tex	ver ti cēs	vôr' tēx	vôr' tī cēs

## LESSON 24.—Review.

oaths	wag ons	en e mies
gas es	sparks	an nex es
u surps	speech es	coun tries
gal leys	ne groes	or a to ri os
ver ti ces	oc cu pies	mel o dies
li bra ries	ab sen ces	mo ras ses
cloths	re turns	ap proach es
in stan ces	a nal o gies	po ta toes
to ma toes	al leys	al lies'

## (LESSON 24 Continued).

a nal y ses	be stows	em ploys
ab sorbs	de vel ops	wraps
ne ces si tates	o va ries	mo nop o lies
llq' uè fies	mel o dies	shrub ber ies
guar' an ties	ni ce ties	rob ber ies
phe nom' e non	phe nom e na	he roes
ax es	syn op ses	priv i le ges
vil la ges	box es	chur ches
col lo quies	so lil o quies	cen tu ries
aux il ia ries	Al le gha nies	ju ries
ci vil i ties	ol i gar chies	anx i e ties

## LESSON 25.

Bene = well.

Facere = to do.

Well      does      one who

ben e fac tor = ben e + fact + or

Well      doing      act of

ben e fac tion = ben e + fact + ion

Well      does      one who

ben' e fit er = ben e + fit + er

ben e fit ing

ben e fit ed

ben e fi cial

be nef' i cent

be nev o lent

ben e fi ci ar y

ben e fice

be nev o lence

ben e dic tion

What vowel is in the second syllable of all derivative words with the prefix *bene*?

## LESSON 25 (Continued).

The prefix *de* = down.

Down to write  
de scribe = de + scribe (*scribere* = to write)

Down writing act of  
de scrip tion = de + script + ion

Down to build  
de stroy = de + stroy (*struere* = to build)

Down building having the quality  
de struc tive = de + struct + ive

What is the vowel of the first syllable of the derivative words given above? Why?

End having  
fi nite = fin + ite (*finis* = end)

Down to end having  
def i nite = de + fin + ite (*finire* = to end)

in fin i tive de fin i tive def i ni tion

in fin i ty af fin i ty def i nite ness

What is the vowel of the penult and antepenult of the derivative words above? Why?

Down to hang  
de pend = de + pend (*pendere* = to hang)

Down hang ing  
de pend ent = de + pend + ent

Down to climb  
de scend = de + scend (*scandere* = to climb)

Down climbs ing  
de scend ant (adj.) = de + scend + ant

Down climbs one who  
de scend ant (noun) = de + scend + ant

Down climbing act of  
de scen sion = de + scens + ion

## LESSON 26.

de gen er ate	be nev o lent	deg ra da tion
de scrip tion	ben e fit ing	de stroy ing
de scent	ben e fit ed	de struc tive
de clen sion	de fens es	de fend ant
de fense less	de scen sion	def i nite
in de pend ent	in de pend ence	de pend ent
de lin quen cy	dem'on stra ting	de tē'ri o' rate
dēv as tā'tion	de vel op	de vel op ment
de pos it	de fi cien cy	def i ni tion
de fraud	de ter mine	de ceased
de nun ci a'tion	in de fīn' a ble	in def' i nite

## LESSON 27.

## WORDS RELATING TO MATHEMATICS.

	Completes	that which	
com ple ment	=	comple + ment	( <i>complere</i> = to fill out)
			having the quality
com ple men ta ry	=	complement + ary	
per pen dic u lar	ver ti cal	hō mol'ō gōūs	
per pen dic u lar ly	par al lel	straight	
I sōs' cē lēs	trāp' ē zoid	trā pē' zī ūm	
e qui lat er al	e qual	e quals	
	Supplies	that which	
sup ple ment	=	supple + ment	( <i>supplere</i> = to fill up)
	Supplement	having the quality	
sup ple men' ta ry	=	supplement + ary	
rhombus	hŷ pōt' ē nūse	dī vīs' i ble	
prin ci ple	rule	ad e quate	

## LESSON 27 (Continued).

hō mō gē'nē oūs	het er o gē'nē oūs	sim i lar
āl gē brā'īe al ly	an a lyze	ex pla na tion
bal anced	cir cum fer ence	cō ēf fi'cient
con tīg'ū oūs	con tī gū'i tŷ	dem' on stra ting
di am'e ter	dif fer ence	in te ger
thē' ō rēm	there fore	ther mom e ter
bi sec tor	par al leled	pā rēn'thē sīs
ad di tion	āl gē brā'īe	an gle
di men sion	eighth	e lim i nate
e qua tion	e quiv a lent	fac tor
for ty	four	fourth

## LESSON 28.

## MATHEMATICS (Continued).

hor i zon tal	in'di cēs	in'te gral
lon'gi tude	lon gi tu'di nal ly	math e mat ics
men su rā'tion	mil li me ter	mul ti ple
naught	plane	pol y gon
pyr a mid	quan ti ty	quo tient
re sult ant	sca lene	scales
seg ment	sta tion a ry	sub trac tion
sym bol	two	twelfth
ul te ri or	in te ri or	va ry ing
vol ume	pro por tion al ly	a cute
bi no mi al	chord	cyl in der
depth	e qui an gu lar	par al lel'ogram



## LESSON 29.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE SCIENCES.

ab sorb	ab sorbs	a cé'tic
ad a mant	ad her ence	ad here
ad hered	ad he sive	ă é'ri al
al bū'men	al co hol	ăl i men'ta ry
al ka line	am mo ni a	ăn aēs thēt'ic
a nal o gy	a nal o gous	an a lyze
an a lyzed	a nat o my	an ti sep tic
ap er ture	ap pa ră'tus	ar se nic
at mos phere	a voir du pois	bal loon
beak er	bĩ tũ'měn	blu ish
o dor	par af fin	e soph a gus
buoy an cy	buoy ant	căp'il la ry
cap il lă'r'i ty	cap sules	car bon ate
cen ti grade	cen ti me ter	chlo ro form
chem is try	chlo ride	chă ős
co here	com pres si ble	crys tal
crys tal lize	de o dor ize	duc tile
duc til i ty	ef fer vesce	ef fer ves cent

## LESSON 30.

SCIENCES (*Continued*).

e lec tről'y sis	el e ment	e qui lib'ri um
es sence	es sen tial	ě thē'rē al
fil'a ments	fil trate	flex i ble
fo li age	freeze	fũl'crũm
hăb'ĩ tăt	hỹ dro chlō'ric	ĩn'sũ lăte
ker o sene	lar va	lar vae

## LESSON 30 (Continued).

lab'ô ra tō rŷ	li que fy	lit mus
mal le a ble	mal le a bil'i ty	mam mal
me di a	met al	me ta'lic
mus cle	mus cu lar	os'cil late
ox y gen	ow let	or i gin
par a site	par a sit ic	pes tle
phōs'pho rus	pith ball	prop a gate
prop a ga tion	rar e fy	re cep ta cle
sol u ble	spig ot	sul phate
sul phur	tar tar	test tube
va por	ver te brate	vol a tile
ves sel	zinc	co he sion

## LESSON 31.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE LANGUAGES.

ab la tive	ac cu sa tive	al lit'er a'tion
gram mar	gram mat ic al	pos ses sive
af firm a tive	an te ced ent	an te pe nult
ap pos i tive	aux il ia ry	ba thos
com par a tive	con so nant	co-or di nate
de clen sion	ex'ple tive	fem i nine
gen'i tive	gē rŭn'dīve	hor'ta to ry
im per a tive	Lat in ism	mas cu line
met a phor	me ton y my	nar ra tive
nom i na tive	ob so lete	ob'li ga to ry
o nōm'a tope	ōn'ō māt'ō pōe'ia	on'o mat'o po ēt'ic
pas sive	par ti tive	plu per fect
rhyme	rhythm	sen tence

## LESSON 31 (Continued).

sub or di nate	syl la ble	sỹ nēc' dō ehē
syn o nym	syn on'y mous	syn the sis
syn op sis	tau tol o gy	te trām'e ter
pen tām'e ter	tran si tive	tran si tion al
trim e ter	tro cha ic	trō ehēe
voc a tive	ad ver sa tive	fig ur a tive
cop u la	diph thong	hỹ pěr' bō lē
in ter jec tion	neu ter	sīm'Y lē

## LESSON 32.

## WORDS RELATING TO HISTORY.

ac ces'sion	aide-de-camp	Al ex an dri a
Al ci bĩ'a des	am mu ni tion	an ni hi la ted
A mer i can	al lies'	al lied
an nĩ'hi la'tion	an tag o nism	ar chā'ic
ar chi tec ture	ar chi tec tu ral	Ar is tĩ'des
Ār'is tot le	Ar'is to tē'li an	Ar thur
Ar yan	as sas si nate	as sas si na tion
As sỹr'i an	A the ni an	As to lat
at tack	at tack er	Au gus'tan
au'gũ ry	Bab y lo ni an	bel lig'er ent
be sie ging	siege	Beth le hem
Brit ons	Brit ish	Brit ta ny
Can a da	Cat i line	Cau cā'sian
cav al ry	cen tu ri on	cen tral i za tion
civ i li za tion	qhěv'a lier'	chro nol o gy
Chris tian	cit a del	co los sal
colo nel	col umn	cōm'mán dānt'
con fed er a cy	con spir a tor	Cos sacks

## LESSON 33.

HISTORY (*Continued*).

cu nē'i form	Del a ware	del e gate
de moc ra cy	de pend en cy	di plō' ma cy
Dis sent er	ec cle si as tic al	ed i fice
E gypt	E liz' a bēth' an	Eng lish
Ep i cu re an	E thi ō' pi an	e vac u a tion
ex pe di tion	fam ine	feu dal
for eign	for eign er	fu gi tive
gov ern or	Graeco-Persian	Great Brit ain
Gre cian	Greece	guil' lo tine
He'ra	Her cu les	hi'ēr o glyph'ics
i dol a try	in au gu ra tion	im pe ri al
in de pend ence	Is ra el	Is ra el ites
Jap a nese	lieu ten ant	loy al ty
Ma cau lay	Ma chi a vēl' ian	Ma nil a
ma neu ver	Mar a thon	mar tial
mas sa cred	Med i ter rā' ne an	Mem phis
mo nar' chic al	Mo sa ic	O lym pi an
op pres sion	or a cle	pā py' rūs

## LESSON 34.

HISTORY (*Continued*).

Par a dise	Pār' li a ment	Phā' rā oh
Pār' thē nōn	peas ant	Pel o pon ne sian
Phil' ip pines	ple be ians	pōl' y the ism
pon tif' i cate	Por' tu guese	Psy che
Prōt' es tant	Pu ri tan ism	quaes tor

## LESSON 34 (Continued).

Ram e ses	re bel lion	Re nais sance
rep re sent a tives	sac ri le gious	sar coph'a gus
scep ter	se ces sion	Sēm'ites
sen ti nel	ser geant	Sic i ly
Sol o mon	sov er eign	sphinx
steppe	St. Peters burg	su prēm'a cy
sū'ze rain ty	Syr a cuse	tēn'ets
Tes ta ment	The bans	The mis'to cles
Ther mop'y lae	The'seus	tour na ment
Tro jan	troops	in vin ci ble
un con quer a ble	pre rōg'a tive	war ri or

## LESSON 35.

dis as ter	en sconced	en hanced
lan guor	im mi nence	tract
re frac to ry	ex hort	ex hor ta tion
cap tain	vil lain	vil lain y
re sent ment	strat a gem	tran sient
strat e gy	stra tē'gic	per verse
im pu dent	vul ner a ble	con cealed
grān'deur	pal li ate	o di ous
pal li a tion	own	own er
cer tain	com'pe tent	cru el ty
sus tain	ad vice	en tice
choose	chose	cho sen
deal	dealt	death
their	per haps	guilt

## LESSON 35 (Continued).

hes'i tan cy	wrath	al lot ment
sup ply	sup ply ing	sup plied
en.dure	en dur ing	al lowed
in tel lect	in tel lec tu al	in tel li gent
el o quent	im mense	en no ble
sus pense	sep a rate	sep a ra tion
pre pare	prep a ra tion	re sour ces

## LESSON 36.

to.geth er	reign	reigned
mo nar chic al	re scind	su per sti tious
per se ver ance	rep u ta tion	brav er
flour ish ing	ser vant	priv i lege
tem' per a ment	phi los o pher	ob sta cle
sym' me try	sym met' ric al	cloud ed
By ron	so lic it or	ad ap ta tion
sur prised	sus pi cious	sanc tu a ry
oc cur rence	ir re sist i ble	en light en ment
ad dict' ed	im' pe tus	di dac tic
hu mor	rep' a ra ble	o be di ence
tac i tur ni ty	ve rac i ty	con science
con sci en tious	con sci en tious ness	con scious
con scious ness	vil lage	right eous ness
far thest	char i ty	char i ta ble
shep herd	ex hort	ex hor ta tion
re peat	rep e ti tion	ab bre vi ate
in ter est	ex ist ence	nec es sa ry

## LESSON 36 (Continued).

coun cil	sole (only)	soul (spirit)
pro fess	pro fes sion	e lu sive
dif fu sion	hon or	hon or a ble
dis hon or a ble	os ten ta'tious	de vel op

## LESSON 37.

syn o nym	syn ón y mous	Tues day
Job	Wednes day	per sist ent
el i gi ble	strength	su per cil'i ous
Ma chi a vel ian	phys ic	phys ics
phys ic al	in ev'i ta ble	in dis'pu ta ble
mor als	mo ral i ty	speech
speech es	ex trav a gant	ex trav a gance
at ten u a ted	in gen u ous	crit i cise
in gen ious	ag'gre gate	nar rate
nar rat ing	nar ra tive	neg'li gence
too	pe nal	pen al ty
du el	con tempt i ble	un less
por ce lain	fil a ment	ef fect ed
af fect ed	qui es cent	lat er al
sus te nance	spe cies	sieve
sa lí' va	in ci dents	in stan ces
ath lete	ath let ic	mu si cian
cus tom er	o mis sion	in no cent
o pin ion	phy si cian	oc ca sion
com mend a ble	pre dom i nant	led
ut ter	pac i fied	Bel gi ans
borne	al to geth er	com mit tee

## LESSON 37 (Continued).

prep a ra tion	pre par'a to ry	lus trous
there	poi son	poi son ous
pre cip'i tate	tem per a ture	lu mi nous
ab sence	ab sen ces	hy dro gen
per cep ti ble	fur ther	stě rě o tȳpe
stě rě ōp'ti con	vis i ble	in vis i ble
bar ris ter	del e gate	sou ve nir
pros e cute	per se cute	psȳ' chic

## LESSON 38.—Dictation Exercise.

## AN INCIDENT.

*An incident occurred at the siege of a village in China, which illustrates how a particularly exasperating disappointment may truly prove a benefit.*

*Fascinated by the description of a soldier's existence, and hoping to be transferred to active service, William Smith had enlisted in the regular army. Two years of military life had developed and benefited him, although it had not procured for him the fame for which he had been planning and which he was determined on winning.*

*It befell, once, that Sergeant Smith, owing to his having been accidentally shot in the ankle, was left behind in camp. He was beginning to believe that the wound would not receive proper attention. Until he was shot he had been hurrying forward, stopping always with reluctance, and summoning all his will power to aid in subduing and*



## LESSON 38 (Continued).

*controlling* his not easily *tamable* impetuosity. Now he was sulking in his tent, *studying* a map showing the *principal villages* of the province, and wishing he had not been *separated* from his comrades.

"What *principle* did the Captain act on?" he said crossly to himself. "I am not *blamable*. I *offered* to go. It is not a *privilege* to stay here. I am not *benefiting* by it. Did I *dissatisfy* him? Does he *disapprove*, too, of me? What could *impel* him? I *dissent* from the order."

He *seized* his rifle and left the camp. It was *noticeable* that in doing this he *committed* a grave breach of *discipline* for which an *acquittal* would be difficult.

He had not gone far, and *already* was *almost* faint with pain, when he was startled by the *appearance* of something *shiny*. •

"Spears," he whispered. Concealing himself, he watched them *disappear* in the woods. When they reappeared, he arose suddenly, fired his rifle, and rushed upon them. The Boxers threw away their weapons and fled tumultuously.

Smith was first *reprimanded* for his *breach* of *discipline*, and then, *although* he had *disobeyed* orders, was *regularly appointed* first a lieutenant and afterwards a *captain*.

## LESSON 39.

Observe the sound of *s* in the last syllable of the following words:—

de ci <i>şion</i>	de lū <i>şion</i>	col lū <i>şion</i>
pre ci <i>şion</i>	il lū <i>şion</i>	oc ca <i>şion</i>
re vi <i>şion</i>	e lū <i>şion</i>	de ri <i>şion</i>
col li <i>şion</i>	dif fū <i>şion</i>	ex clū <i>şion</i>

The syllable *sion* in the above words is pronounced *zhun*. Observe the sound of *s* in the last syllable of the following words:—

ver <i>sion</i>	e mer <i>sion</i>	sub mer <i>sion</i>
ex cur <i>sion</i>	in ver <i>sion</i>	sub ver <i>sion</i>
con ver <i>sion</i>	as per <i>sion</i>	in cur <i>sion</i>
dis per <i>sion</i>	re ver <i>sion</i>	ex pul <i>sion</i>
im mer <i>sion</i>	di ver <i>sion</i>	o mis <i>sion</i>

The termination *sion* in the above words is pronounced *zhun*. What is the difference between the two sets of words? State the rule for the pronunciation of the termination *sion*.

The termination *sion* immediately preceded by an accented vowel is pronounced *zhun*; the termination *sion* immediately preceded by a consonant of an accented syllable is pronounced *zhun*.

## LESSON 39 (Continued).

Pronounce the following words:—

man sion	con fū sion	ver sion
vi sion	as cen sion	con ver sion
con vul sion	con tū sion	dis per sion
sua sion	ex cur sion	as per sion
co he sion	ex plo sion	in ver sion

## LESSON 40.

Observe the sound of *g* in the following words:—

writ inġ(not writin)	watch inġ	sing inġ
some thing	com inġ	pud dīnġ
seek inġ	help inġ	go inġ
be gin ninġ	judg inġ	not inġ
fight inġ	e ven inġ	see inġ
giv inġ	say inġ	draw inġ

The dropping of the *g* is a sign of an uneducated person. Sound the *t* in the following words:—

kept (not kep)	cor rect	acts
just	ob ject	de fect'
per fect	ex cept	ab stract
crept	prod uct	ac cept'
dī rect'	pāst	just as

Distinct enunciation is a sign of an educated person.

## LESSON 41.

Observe the sound of *u* in the following words:—

dū ty	al lūde	de lūde
stū pen dous	e lūde	news (nūz)
il lū sion	lūte	re dūced
e lū sion	stū pid	in dūce
lū di crous	il lūde	av'e nūe

The pronunciation of *duty* as *dooty*, and *stupid* as *stoopid*, is a sign of an uneducated person. Pronounce aloud the following words:—

ad dūce'	tūne	con sūme
a new'	de lū'sion	con clūde
il lū sive (not <i>ziv</i> )	ap ti tūde	con clū sive (not <i>ziv</i> )
cū'li na ry	im por tūne	in tū'i tive
jū've nīle	Jū'pi ter	Lū cy
lū cid	Lū ther	lūke'warm
lū cre	plūme	pre clūde
prē'lūde	pro dūce	res o lūte
res o lū tion	re sūme	slew (slū)
so lū tion	stū dent	sub dūe
tūbe	dū ty	stū pid

## LESSON 42.

Observe the sound of *th* in the following words:—

moths	wreaths	cloths	baths
mouths	laths	paths	oaths
with (prep.)	beneath	booth	be queath

## LESSON 42 (Continued).

In the above words *th* is sounded, not aspirated.  
Sound the *h* in the following words: —

wharf	where as	what	who ther
whale	when	why	while
where	which	where fore	where with
Whig	whet	wheel	why
whence	whiff	whim	whine
whip	whirl	whisk	whis tle
whi ther	whit tle	whiz	whorl

Observe the sound of *a* in the following words: —

half	pást	aunt (not änt)	down (äp)
cälf	äsk	läunch	town
pälm	gräss	stäunch	ground
äls	dänce	läun dry	found
cälm	gläss	läugh	a round
psälm	com mänd	däunt	how
sälvē	cäst	häunch	crowd
hälvē	fäst	jäunt	sound
äl mond	con träst' (v.)	häunt	now
drä ma	gäsp	täunt	bound
gäpe	läst	läun der	äl low
bälm	mäsk	läun dress	cow
cän't	mäst	gäunt	house
shä'n't	päth	gäunt let	hound

In pronouncing ä and ä the mouth should be open wide enough to insert two fingers. Read aloud the following: —

## LESSON 42 (Continued)

What whim led White Whitney to whittle, whistle, whisper and whimper near the wharf where a floundering whale might wheel and whirl?

At half past two the crowd wheeled down town and then around the Capitol grounds.

## LESSON 43.

Observe the accent in the following words: —

en tire'	mis con'struce	spe'cial ty
i de'a	im'pi ous	pas'tor al
in quí'ry	pre céd'ence	cas'u al ty
es tate'	pěr'emp to ry	děf'i cit
dis course'	re cess'	de fect'
mu sē'um	ir rev'o ca ble	des'pi ca ble
in dis'pu ta ble	lam'en ta ble	com'pa ra ble
in com'pa ra ble	a dult'	al ly' (n. and v.)
ad'mi ra ble	ad dress' (n. and v.)	ab'ject
va gā'ry	ā' li as	ac clí'mate
a cu'men	Ār'is to tē'li an	con'dũt
bí'cý cle	leg'is la ture	prěf'ace (n. and v.)
ag'ri cul'ture	fi nance'	op po'nent
com'pen sate	dem'on strate	lěg'ate
ir rěp'a ra ble	ob'se quies	stra tē'gic
gōn'dō la	con dō'lence	quínine
thē'a ter	rev'o ca ble	ex'quis ite

## LESSON 44.

Words often mispronounced :—

tə (not tū)	bɪ ɔg'ra phy
də	sa tɪr'ic al
fɒr (not fur)	Īre'land
at all (not a tall)	Ī'rish
devel op them (not develop'm)	oys'ter (not oish ter)
both of them	Par'liə ment
əu'thor (not ə ther)	rec'og nize
tō'ward (tō'ērd)	gov'ern ment (sound n)
dəʊgh'ter (not dā ter)	at tacked' (not attacted)
slaʊgh'ter	lɪ'brā rɪ (not li ba ry)
cɔl'ūmn	per form' (not pre form)
nā'tūre	per haps'
lit'er a tūre	per'spi ra tion (not pres)
æʃs θɛt'ic	chim'ney (not chim ley)
con spɪr'a cy	læb'ð rā tō rɪ
e qua'tion (shun)	ge og'ra phy (not jog)
fɛb rʊ ə rɪ (not Feb u)	ə rɪθ'mɛ tɪc (not rith)
his'tō ry (not histry)	yeast (not east)
sɛc'rɛ tɹɪ rɪ (not secertary)	thōught (not thōt)
ɔf'ten (not ten)	sɔf'ten
drowned (not drownded)	æθ lɛt'ics (not atheletics)
whæt (not wut)	wəʒ (not wūs)
əʊɪl'iar y (not auxilery)	ap pa rā'tus
bəʊ quet' (not bō)	cəʊr'te ous

## LESSON 45.

Words often mispronounced (*continued*): —

bí'cý cle	fār (not fur)
hoist (not hist)	frōm (not frum)
měas'ure (not mā'sure)	gěn'ŭ lne
heārth (not hērth)	a gain (a gěn not a gān)
hei nous (hā'nous)	tī'ny
pret ty (prīt ty)	hōōf (not hōōf)
děaf (not dēf)	rōōf (not rōōf)
dōn'key (not dūn)	rěp'tle
rāth er	ān'swer
sāl mon	fā'l'con
Cau cā'sian (shan not zhan)	Pal es tīne
squā'lor	bron chī'tis
Cin cīn nā'tī (not Cincinnatū)	o bēs'i ty
jōc'und	lēth'ar gy
swāthēd	ad'a man'tīne
arc tic (not ar tic)	zō ōl'o gy (not zoo)
zō ō lōg'ic al	con sid er a ble
pō'ēm (not pōm)	crū ēl (not crule)
fū'əl	be trōthēd
height (not heighth)	prōm'ise (not promus)
dis cern (diz zern)	scrū'pū lous
ex traōr'di na ry	sū pēr'fū ous
bē fore (not buf fore)	Thames (temz)
bē hold (not buh hold)	al bū'men
bē hind	ā dēpt' (n. and adj.)



## LESSON 46.—Rule XIII.

NOM.	POSS.	NOM.	POSS.
boy	boy's	girl	girl's
sol dier	sol dier's	cord	cord's
sleeve	sleeve's	stream	stream's
wid ow	wid ow's	fly	fly's
he ro	he ro's	vol ca no	vol ca no's
crowd	crowd's	doc tor	doc tor's
har bor	har bor's	hair	hair's

State the rule for the formation of the possessive singular. “*The possessive singular of nouns is formed by adding an apostrophe ( ' ) and s to the singular nominative.*” Observe further:—

gyp sy	gyp sy's	spig ot	spig ot's
road	road's	mor tal	mor tal's
neigh bor	neigh bor's	squir rel	squir rel's
cel lar	cel lar's	pup pet	pup pet's
suit or	suit or's	an gel	an gel's
ar ti cle	ar ti cle's	bur glar	bur glar's

## LESSON 47.—Rule XIV.

NOM.	POSS.	NOM.	POSS.
friends	friends'	mar tyrs	mar tyrs'
veins	veins'	liz ards	liz ards'
law yers	law yers'	screws	screws'
wiz ards	wiz ards'	mes sen gers	mes sen gers'

## LESSON 47 (Continued).

jail ers	jail ers'	men	men's
nails	nails'	wom en	wom en's
vi o lets	vi o lets'	chil dren	chil dren's
crea tures	crea tures'	helms men	helms men's

State the rule for the formation of the plural possessive. "*The possessive of plurals ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe only ; the possessive of plurals not ending in s is formed by adding an apostrophe and s.*"

Observe further : —

sta bles	sta bles'	stat ues	stat ues'
troughs	troughs'	tor rents	tor rents'
pas sen gers	pas sen gers'	South ern ers	South ern ers'
rai sins	rai sins'	spec ta cles	spec ta cles'
skel e tons	skel e tons'	com mand ers	com mand ers'
Brit ons	Brit ons'	crim i nals	crim i nals'
feet	feet's	teeth	teeth's
geese	geese's	mice	mice's
breth ren	breth ren's	ox en	ox en's

## LESSON 48.

goodness' sake	conscience' sake	Xerxes' army
Moses' seat	Peleus' son	Essex' death

For the sake of euphony the possessive of some singulars ending in sound of *s* is formed by adding only an apostrophe. A difference of opinion exists with regard to the following : —

## LESSON 48 (Continued).

Adams's Express	Dickens's works
Otis's letters	Jones's house
Barnes's history	Burns's poems
Charles's cup	James's hat
Howells's novels	Holmes's works

The weight of authority is in favor of the additional *s* whenever euphony will admit, but some reputable magazines and newspapers use the apostrophe only. We sometimes see the following:—

Adams' Express	Senator Jones' bill
Otis' letters	Dickens' works
Howells' novels	Hopkins' law

In some singulars of one syllable ending with *s* euphony demands the additional *s*.

Miss Pross's character	Squire Cass's house
Mr. Foss's store	Miss Gass's hat

A common mistake is *Burn's poems* and *Dicken's novels*, which means that the poems were written by Burn, and the novels by Dicken.

“In all cases the apostrophe is added to the *nominative* form.” Observe further:—

Harper's Ferry	Burns's poems
Dickens's novels	Barnes's histories
a Briton's helmet	Britons' helmets

## LESSON 48 (Continued).

a passenger's fare	passengers' fares
a weather-vane's arrow	weather-vanes' arrows
a wizard's book	wizards' books
a pumpkin's rind	pumpkins' rinds
a Quaker's bonnet	Quakers' meeting

## DICTATION EXERCISE.

Burns's humor suggests Dickens's humor in its drollery.

The soldiers' tents were near the gypsies' camp.

Barnes's histories, Howells's novels and Holmes's works are in the library.

Describe Miss Pross's appearance and Godfrey Cass's character.

## LESSON 49.

Be- to make ready fore (parare)	Aside to prepare (parare)	
pre pare	sep a rate <sup>1</sup>	im age
prep a ra tion	sep a ra tion	im a ging
in vite	mem o ry	im age ry
in vi ta tion	mem o ra ble	im ag ine
de clare (de+clarare)	mem o rize	im ag in ing
dec lar a tion	com mem o rate (Rule?)	im ag i na ry
de cla ra tive	com mem o ra tion	in tel lect
de grade	de scribe	in tel lec tu al
deg ra da tion	de scrip tion	in tel lec tu al i ty
dev as tate	de scrip tive	in tel li gent
dev as ta ting	de scrib a ble	in tel li gence
dev as ta tion	in de scrib a ble	in tel li gi ble

<sup>1</sup> See a rat in separate.

## LESSON 49 (Continued).

Make an observation concerning the emphasized letters. *The letters in the derivatives are the same as in the root.* Observe further in the following lessons:—

## LESSON 50.

bus y	between to ask ( <i>rogare</i> ) in ter ro gate (Rule?)	col lect
bus i ness (Rule?)	in ter ro ga ting	col lect i ble
bus i ly	in ter rog a tive	un col lect i ble
crit ic	in ter ro ga tion	col lec tion
crit ic al	pris on	Again collect rec ol lect
crit ic al ly	pris on er	rec ol lec tion
crit i cise	im pris on	Away to part di vide
crit i cism	im pris on ment	di vis i ble
cyn ic	con scious	di vi sion
cyn i cism	con scious ly	com mend
gram mat ic al	un con scious ly	rec om mend
gram mar	con scious ness	rec om mend a ble
gram mat ic al ly	un con scious ness	rec om menda tion

## LESSON 51.

ex am ine	sys tem	stra tē' gic
ex am in ing	sys tem at ic	strat e gy
ex am i na tion	sys tem a tize	pro duce
gov ern	with measure (meter) sym met ry	prod uct
gov ern or	sym met ric al	hyp o crit ic al
gov ern ment	sym met ric al ly	hy poc ri sy
gru el	em bar rass	hor ror

## LESSON 51 (Continued).

cru el ly	em bar rass ment	hor ri ble
cru el ty	em bar ras sing	con cil i ate
mar ry	de cide	con cil i a ting
mar ry ing (Rule?)	de cid ed	con cil i a tion
mar riage	de cid ed ly (Rule?)	con cil i a to ry

## LESSON 52.

together measure		in breathe
com mode (Rule?)	civ il	in spire
convenient being	civ il ize <sup>to make</sup>	in spi ra tion
com mo di ous	civ il i za tion <sup>act of</sup>	out ex pire <sup>1</sup>
com mod i ty	cen tral	ex pi ra tion <sup>1</sup>
ac com mo date	cen tral ize <sup>again</sup>	re spire
ac com mo da tion	cen tral i za tion	res pi ra tion
con science	char ac ter	res pi ra to ry
con sci en tious	char ac ter ize	pos sess <sup>(Rule for sound of o?)</sup>
conscientious ness	char ac ter i za tion	pos ses sive
heav y	char ac ter is tic	pos ses sion
heav i er (Rule?)	sac ri fice <sup>holy</sup>	per sist ent
heav i ly	sac ri lege	per sist ence
heav i ness	sac ri le gious	per sist en cy
heav i est		

## LESSON 53.

to take (capere)	to move (cedere)	to hasten (celerare)
ac cept	ac cede	ac cel er ate
ac cept ing	ac ced ed	ac cel er a ting
ac cept ance	ac ced ing	ac cel er a tion

<sup>1</sup> S is in the sound of x (ks)

## LESSON 53 (Continued).

with bread ( <i>panis</i> )		
com pa ny	ac cess	ce ler i ty
		short being ( <i>brevis</i> )
ac com pa ny	ces sion	brev i ty
		to make
ac com pa ny ing	ac ces sion	ab bre vi ate
		act of
ac com pa ni ment	ac ces si ble	ab bre vi a tion
		to to increase ( <i>crescere</i> )
ac com pa nist	ac ces so ry	ac crue
ac cuse	ac cord ing	ac cru ing
ac cus ing	ac cu mu late	ac crued
ac cu sa tion	ac cu rate	ac cus tom
ac com plish	ac cu ra cy	ac cus tomed (Rule?)

*A, ab, ac, etc.,* are forms of *ad*, meaning to. The final consonant *d*, of the prefix *ad*, assimilates to the initial consonant of the root.

## LESSON 54.

	holy to make	
fac ile ( <i>facilis</i> )	sanc ti fy ( <i>sanctus</i> )	tem po ( <i>tempus, temporis</i> )
easy the quality of being		time relat- ing to
fa cil i ty	sanc ti mo ni ous	tem po ral
fa cil i tate	sanc ti ty	tem po ra ry
	the place where	with time relating to
act of		
fa cil i ta tion	sanc tu a ry	con tem po ra ry
	down to climb ( <i>scandere</i> )	to give
ty rant	de scend	tem po rize
tyr an ny	de scend ant	mon o tone
ty ran nic al	de scent	mo not o ny
ty ran nic al ly	de scen sion	mo not o nous

## LESSON 54 (Continued).

great mind ( <i>animus</i> )		alone to sell
mag n an i mous	tran scend	mo nop o ly
mag na nim i ty	tran scend ent	mo nop o lies (Rule?)
to make		
mag ni fy	tran scen den tal	mo nop o list
mag nif i cence	transcendentalism	mo nop o lize

## LESSON 55.

with passion	down to report ( <i>nuntiare</i> )	loving man
sym pa thy	de nounce	phi lan'thro pist
	act of	
sym pa thet ic	de nun ci a tion	phi lan'thro py
	back	
sym pa thize	re nounce	phil an thro'p'ic al
		hating man
rec og nize	re nun ci a tion	mis an thrope
	forth	
rec og ni tion	pro nounce	mis an thro py
		loves wisdom one who
pen i tent	pro nun ci a tion	phi los o pher
	beside in to put	
pen i ten tia ry	pa ren the sis	phi los o phy
pen i tence	par en thet ic al	phi lo soph ic al
well does one who	against to put	nature
ben e fac tor	an tith'e sis	phys ics
	act of	
ben e fac tion	an ti thet ic al	phys ic al
	ill does one who	
ben e fit	mal e fac tor	phy si cian
	act of	
well saying act of	mal e fac tion	phys i ol o gy
ben e dic tion		
	saying	
be nef i cent	mal e dic tion	phys ic al ly
ben e fi ci a ry	mal ice	phys i og' no my
be nev o lent	ma lev o lent	phys i og' ra phy



## LESSON 56.

stone	relat- ing to ( <i>lapla,</i> <i>lapidis,</i> stone)	between to pass	apart to wear
lap i da ry		in ter <b>cede</b> ( <i>cedere</i> )	di ges t
apart stones to make			
di lap i date		in ter <b>ced</b> ing	di ges tion
di lap i da tion		in ter <b>ced</b> ed	di ges tive
di min ish		in ter <b>ces</b> sion	di ges ti ble
	thor- oughly to advise		
di min u en do	per suade		pop u lace ( <i>populus</i> )
			people rela- ting to
di min u tive	per suad ing		pop u lar
			full of
dim i nu tion	per sua sion		pop u lous
	again to attack		state of being
par tial	re peat ( <i>repetere</i> )		pop u lar i ty
par ti al i ty	rep e ti tion		pop u lar ly
par tial ly	rep e tend		length
rel e vant	streng th		length en
not		to make	
ir rel e vant	streng then		length en ing
rel e van cy	streng then ing		length ened

## LESSON 57.

placing act of	forward to move ( <i>cedere</i> )	across going act of
po si tion ( <i>ponere</i> <i>positum</i> )	pro ceed	tran si tion ( <i>ire, itum</i> )
before		
prep o si tion	pro ceed ing	tran si tive
forth		
prop o si tion	pro ceed ed	in tran si tive
sign to make		
sig ni fy	nec es sa ry	tran si to ry
		in go- relat- ing ing to
sig nif i cant	un nec es sa ry	in i tial
sense	ne ces si ty	in i ti ate

## LESSON 57 (Continued).

sen si ble	mar ry	in i ti a tive
sen si tive	mar ry ing (Rule?)	in i ti a to ry
in sen si ble	mar riage	<b>mys</b> te ry
in sen si tive	marriageable (Rule?)	<b>mys</b> te ries (Rule?)
ne go ti ate	mod i fy	<b>mys</b> te ri ous
ne go ti a ble <sup>capable of</sup>	mod i fy ing (Rule?)	hon or
ne go ti a tion	mod i fi er (Rule?)	hon or a ble

## LESSON 58.

laws <sup>to make</sup>	hab i tat ( <i>habitare</i> )	veg etate ( <i>vegetare</i> )
<b>leg</b> is la te	dwells one who	growing capable of
<b>leg</b> is la tive <sup>having the power</sup>	in hab i tant	veg e ta ble
<b>leg</b> is la ture <sup>that which</sup>	hab i ta tion	veg e ta tion
<b>leg</b> is la tion <sup>act of</sup>	ha bit u ate	veg e ta ri an
<b>leg</b> is la tor <sup>one who</sup>	ha bit u al ly	re venge
in tent	con trol	a venge
in ten tion	con trol ling (Rule?)	ven geance
in ten tion al	con trol la ble <sup>capable of</sup>	wit ty
tol er ate	un con trol la ble	wit ti cism (Rule?)
tol er a ble	<b>typ</b> i fy <sup>to make</sup>	tra i tor <sup>one who</sup>
in tol er a ble	<b>typ</b> i cal <sup>relating to</sup>	tra i tor ous <sup>having the quality</sup>
tol er a tion	vac il late	hu mor
tol er ant	vac il la tion	hu mor ous <sup>full of</sup>

## LESSON 59.

phan tom	heir	vac cine
phantasmagoria	in her it	vac ci nate
sub stance	he red i ty	vac ci na tion
sub stan tive	he red i ta ry	pre dict ( <i>dicere</i> )
pleas ant	prob a ble	pred i cate
peas ant	prob a bly	pred i ca tive
pheas ant	prob a bil i ty	pred i ca tion
heav y	plu ral	re pent
heav en	plu ral i ty	re pent ant
Phil ip	par tic u lar	re pent <sup>state of being</sup> ance
Phil ip pines	par tic u lar ly (Rule?)	lim it
Phi lip pic	par tic u lar i ty	lim it ing.

## LESSON 60.

hes i ta tion	mer ry	lim i ted
hes i tan cy	mer ri ment (Rule?)	lim' it a ble
mim ic	move	il lim' it a ble
mim ic ry	mov a ble (Rule?)	ex cla ma tion
tyr an nous	im mov a ble	ex clam a to ry
tyr an nize	love	ex pla na tion
se quence	lov a ble	ex plan a to ry
con se quence	scene	hur ry
se quen tial	scen er y	hur ry ing (Rule?)
con se quen tial	scen ic	hur ried
in con se quent	scen ic al	hur ried ly (Rule?)

# LESSON 61.

State the rule from Lesson 53, applied in the following:—

to to say ( <i>dicere</i> )	to to do ( <i>facere</i> )	to to play ( <i>ludere</i> )
ad dict	af fect	al lude
ad dict ed	af fect ing	al lud ing
ad dic tion <sup>state of being</sup>	af fec tion <sup>act of</sup>	al lu sion
ar rive	af fec tion ate	to to draw near ( <i>propinare</i> ) ap proach
ar riv al	al lot	ap proach a ble <sup>may be</sup>
to to be visible ( <i>parere</i> )	al lot ting (Rule?)	to to stretch ( <i>tendere</i> ) at tend
ap pear <sup>act of</sup>	al lot ted	one who at tend ant
ap pear ance	al lot ment (Rule?) <sup>act of</sup>	at tend ance
al low	ar range	at ten tion
al low ance <sup>act of</sup>	ar ran ging (Rule?) <sup>act of</sup>	ar rest
to to try ( <i>temptare</i> )	ar range ment (Rule?) <sup>act of</sup>	ar raign
at tempt	ar range ment (Rule?) <sup>sitting act of (<i>sessio</i>)</sup>	as sault
at tempt ing	ses sion	suave ( <i>suavis</i> , pleasant)
at tempt ed	as sess	to make pleasant
to to prize	one who as ses sor	as suage
ap pre ci ate	as sess ment	assuaging (Rule?)
ap pre ci a tion	to to lighten ( <i>levi</i> s light)	assuagement (Rule?)
ap pro pri ate	al le vi ate	af fi da vit ( <i>fidare</i> , to trust)
ap pro pri a tion	al le vi a tion	to spo- ken may be ( <i>fari</i> )
mis ap pro pri ate	as sid' u ous	af fa ble
(Rule?)		

## LESSON 61 (Continued).

collect in a flock	ing ( <i>gregare</i> )	to to bestow ( <i>tribuere</i> )
gre ga ri ous	as si dū' i ty	at trib ute (v.)
to		
ag gre gate	ap par ent	at tri bute (n.)
		relating to
ag gre ga tion	ap pa ri tion	at trib u tive

## LESSON 62.

with relate	with to send	with to send ( <i>mittere</i> )
cor re late	col league ( <i>legare</i> )	com mit
cor rel a tive	col lege	com mis sion
with note		
con note	col le gi ate	com mit tee
	together to bind ( <i>nectere</i> )	with to order ( <i>mandare</i> )
con no tate	con nect	com mand
con no ta tive	con nect ive	com mand er
con no ta tion	con nec tion	com man dant

*Col, com, cor, co, cog,* are forms of *con*, meaning *with* or *together*. The final consonant of the prefix *con* assimilates to the initial consonant of the root.

with to rule ( <i>regere</i> )	with to trade	
cor rect	com merce	com mend
		worthy of being
cor rec tion	com mer cial	com mend a ble
	to bring ( <i>conferre, collatum</i> )	
cor ri gi ble	col late	com ment ( <i>mens, mind</i> )
capable of being		
in cor ri gible	col la tion	com men tate
to break		
cor rupt	col lect	com men ta tor

## LESSON 62 (Continued).

cor rup tion	col lec tion	com men ta ry
cor rupt i ble	col lect i ble	side relating to col lat er al
col lide to strike	col lect ive	com mon ( <i>communis</i> )
col li sion	cor re spond	com mune
col lude	cor re spond ent	com mu ni ty
col lu sion	cor re spon dence that which	com mu ni cate
col lo quy	com mod i ty	com mo dore
col lo qui al	ac com mo date	com mo tion
cor rode to gnaw	cor rob o rate ( <i>roborare</i> ) strong to make	wrinkle cor ru gate ( <i>rugare</i> )
cor ro sion	com mem o rate	com mis er ate
cor ro sive	com men su rate	col lo di um

## LESSON 63.

out to plunge ( <i>mergere</i> )	in to plunge
e merge	im merge
out migrate ( <i>migrare</i> )	in migrate
em i grate	im mi grate
out to entice ( <i>lacere</i> )	not permitted ( <i>licere</i> )
e lic it	il li cit
out play	upon play
e lude	il lude
e lu sion	il lu sion
out to project	in to project
em i nent	im mi nent
em i nence	im mi nence

*Ex* (with the forms *e*, *ec*, *ef*) means *out*; *in* (with the forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*) means *in* (into, on) or *not*.

## LESSON 63 (Continued).

out to make ( <i>facere</i> )	in to make	to to do
<b>ef</b> fect	<b>in</b> fect	<b>af</b> fect
<b>e</b> lude	<b>il</b> lude	<b>al</b> lude
<b>e</b> lu sion	<b>il</b> lu sion	<b>al</b> lu sion
out to take	in tak ing	to to take
<b>ex</b> cept	<b>in</b> cep tive	<b>ac</b> cept
<b>ex</b> cep tion	<b>in</b> cep tion	<b>ac</b> cept ance
out of centre	not letter to make ( <i>litera</i> )	to letter making act of
<b>ec</b> cen tric	<b>il</b> lit er ate	<b>al</b> lit er a tion
out to pick ( <i>ligere</i> )		
<b>el</b> i gi ble	<b>ir</b> reg u lar	
out to labor		
<b>e</b> lab o rate	<b>ir</b> rel e vant	
<b>e</b> lapse	<b>ir</b> re spon si ble	
<b>el</b> o quent	<b>ir</b> rev er ent	
<b>ef</b> fi cient	<b>ir</b> re sist i ble	
out to flow ( <i>manare</i> )		
<b>em</b> a nate	<b>ir</b> rec on ci la ble	
	not measured	
<b>ef</b> fer ves cent	<b>im</b> mense	
<b>ef</b> fer ves cence	<b>il</b> lim it a ble	
<b>el</b> lipse	<b>im</b> mac u late	
	in born ( <i>natus</i> )	
<b>el</b> lip tic al	<b>in</b> nate	
out to to bring ( <i>aggerare</i> )		
<b>ex</b> ag ger ate	<b>im</b> me di ate	
<b>ef</b> fec tu al	<b>in</b> i ti ate	

## LESSON 64.

over to take ( <i>surprendre, surpris</i> )	under to carry ( <i>portare</i> )
<b>sur</b> prise	<b>sup</b> port
	under to fill ( <i>plere</i> )
<b>sur</b> mise ( <i>surmettre, surmis</i> )	<b>sup</b> ply
over charge	under fills that which
<b>sur</b> charge	<b>sup</b> ple ment

LESSON 64 (Continued).

over to make (*facere*)

**sur** feit

over mount

**sur** mount

over to pass

**sur** pass

under to place

**sup** pose

under to press

**sup** press

under to bring (*gerere*)

**sug** gest

The prefix *sur* means *over*; the prefix *sub* (with the forms *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*) means *under*. The final consonant of the prefix *sub* assimilates to the initial consonant of the root. The prefix *sur* remains unchanged.

more

**sur** plus

render

**sur** rend er

to live (*vivere*)

**sur** vive

**sur** round

to see (*videre*)

**sur** vey (v.)

**sur**' vey (n.)

ing

**sur** veil lant

that which

**sur** veil lance

**sur** coat

under to lie down

**suc** cumb

to go (*cedere*)

**suc** ceed

**suc** cess

to warn (*monere*)

**sum** mon

(*summa* from *sub*)

**sum** ma ry

under to gird (*cingere*)

**suc** cinct

**suc** cor

to make (*facere*)

**suf** fi cient

to pour

**suf** fuse



## LESSON 65.

before to cast	against to bid
fore cast	for bid
before bode	not to get
fore bode	for get
before	thoroughly
fore shad ow	for give
before	thoroughly
fore stall	for swear
before	utterly lost
fore seen	for lorn
before	against to strive
fore run ner	for sake

The prefix *fore* means before, and is spelled *forē*;  
the prefix *for* usually means negation or thoroughness.

fore fa ther	for get ting
fore fin ger	for got ten
fore most	for bid den
fore thought	for bāde
fore taste	for bid ding
fore go ing	for gave
fore gone	for giv en
fore sight	for sworn
fore know	for sook
fore most	for sak en

## LESSON 66.

through to take (*capere*)**per** ceiveto walk (*vadere*)**per** vade

year relating to

**per** en ni al

to carry

**per** pe trate

to breathe

**per** spire

sees that which

**per** spec tive**per** son (*sonare*, to sound)to let go (*mittere*)**per** mit

thoroughly to form

**per** formto do (*facere*)**per** fect

to stand

**per** sist

to advise

**per** suade

to follow

**per** se cute

to turn

**per** vert

to be strict

**per** se vereto stand (*manere*)**per** ma nentThe prefix *per* means *through*, *thoroughly*.**per** mis si ble**per** ceiv ing**per** cep tion**per** cep ti ble**per** pe tra tion**per** spi ra tion**per** son al**per** son age**per** mis sion**per** en ni al ly**per** va ding

seen may be

**per** spic u ous

having the quality

**per** spi cu i ty**per** fec tion**per** form ance**per** sist ent**per** sist ence**per** sua sion**per** se cu tion**per** verse**per** ver sion**per** se ver ance**per** ma nencehangs (*pendere*)**per** pen dic u lar**per** pen dic u lar ly**per** se vered

## LESSON 67.

The prefix *para* = beside or against. The *prefix* meaning equal is *equi*.

phrase  
par a phrase  
a writing  
par a graph  
of one another  
par al lel

to loosen  
par a lyze

to feed  
par a site

a changing  
par al lax

to throw  
par a ble

pa rab o la  
against a thought  
par a dox

par al lel ism  
par al lel o gram

un par al leled  
pa ral y sis

distant  
equi dis tant  
sided  
equi lat er al  
angles relating to  
equi an gu lar  
weighted  
equi pon der ant  
value  
e quiv a lent

balance  
e qui lib ri um

weight  
e qui poise

night  
e qui nox

relating to  
equi noc tial

powerful  
e qui po ten tial

e qui val ue

voice relating to  
e quiv o cal

e quiv o cate

The prefix *en* = to make. The *root* meaning equal is *equal*.

to make able  
en a ble

to make noble  
en no ble

to make melt  
en am el

to make  
e qual ize

e qual i za tion

capable of being  
e qua ble

## LESSON 67 (Continued).

en act	e qual i ty <sup>state of being</sup>
en am or	e qua tion <sup>act of</sup>
en am eled	e qua tor <sup>that which</sup>
en fee ble	e qua to ri al

## LESSON 68.

*Anti* (Greek) = against. *Ante* (Latin) = before.

an tip a thy <sup>passion</sup>	an te ced ent
an ti dote <sup>to give</sup>	an te cede <sup>to go (<i>cedere</i>)</sup>
an tith e sis <sup>set</sup>	an te cham ber
an ti cli max	an te date
an tip o des <sup>feet</sup>	an te me rid i an
an tip o dal	an te chap el
an ti thet ic al	an te mun dane
an ti chris tian	an te nup tial
an ti py rine <sup>fever</sup>	an te pran di al
an ti sep tic	an te ri or
an ti fe brile	an te room
an ti so cial ist	an te ced ence
an ti splen e tic <sup>spleen</sup>	an te ce den cy
an ti sla ve ry	an te ce dent ly
an ti scrip tu ral	an te di lu vi an
an ti-A mer i can	an te pe nult

## LESSON 69.

ac quaint	as cent
ac quaint ance	as cen sion
ac qui esce	as cer tain
ad jec tive	be cause
ad mis si ble	be fell
ad van ta geous	be lat ed
ad vise (v.)	chro nom e ter
ad vice (n.)	chro nol o gy
ad vis a bil i ty	chron o log ic al

State the meaning of the prefix in the above words.

cam paign	coarse	com pe tent
can non	climb	com pe ten cy
cease less (Rule ?)	climb ing	com pe ti tion
close ly (Rule ?)	com bus ti ble	com plete ness
com pli ment (Mean'g ?)	con demn	con sist ent
com pli men ta ry	con demn ing	con sist en cy
con spic u ous	con tem po ra ry	con tempt i ble
con tin gent	coun cil (Meaning ?)	crowd
con tin gen cy	coun cil or (Meaning ?)	dealt

## LESSON 70.

*Peri* = around. *Epi* = upon or in.

<sup>measure</sup> per im e ter	<sup>people</sup> ep i dem ic	en e my
<sup>heart</sup> per i car di um	<sup>heart</sup> ep i car di um	en e mies
<sup>seed</sup> per i carp	<sup>skin</sup> ep i der mis	en mi ty

## LESSON 70 (Continued).

per i <sup>column</sup> style	ep i <sup>writing</sup> gram	en tice ment (Rule?)
per i <sup>place</sup> stal tic	ep i gram mat ic	drown ing
per i <sup>walk</sup> pa tet ic	ep i <sup>saying</sup> logue	dumb
per i <sup>bone</sup> os te um	ep i <sup>tomb</sup> taph	ear nest
per i <sup>flower</sup> anth	ep i <sup>putting</sup> thet	ear nest ness
per i <sup>phrase</sup> phrast ic	e pit o me	ec sta sy

## LESSON 71.

es pe cial ly	far ther	.de spond ent (Prefix?)
ex ceed	far thest	de ceased
ex ceed ing ly	fas ci na tion	de spond en cy
excite ment (Rule?)	Feb ru a ry	dis eased (Meaning of prefix dis?)
frail ty	gen er os i ty	hun gry
cru el ty	gnawed	hordes
loy al ty	griev ance (Rule?)	im i tate ( <i>imitari</i> )
spe cial ty	guard ing	im i ta ble
hap pened	guilt	in im i ta ble
heard	guar an tee	in ap pli ca ble
height	guil lo tine	in dis pen sa ble

## LESSON 72.

in flam ma ble	<sup>rainbow (<i>iris</i>)</sup> i ri des cent	i tal i cized
in ter rupt	re sist i ble	jeal ous y
in ter rup tion	<sup>not</sup> ir re sist i ble	jour ney
its <sup>1</sup>	ir re spon si ble	jour neys (Rule?)

<sup>1</sup> The possessive its is written without an apostrophe.

## LESSON 72 (Continued).

journeying (Rule?)	judg ment	la ter (Meaning?)
ju venile ( <i>juvenis</i> )	know ledge	lat ter (Meaning?)
leath er	ac know ledg ment	mam moth
leath ern	lei sure	man ner
heath er	loose ly (Rule?)	man ner ism
heav i er	lone	man tel (Meaning?)
lead	lone ly	mag a zine

## LESSON 73.

mead ows	me di ae val	pas tor al
mar vel ous	<sup>black</sup> <sup>bile</sup> mel an choly ( <i>melas</i> )	pe rus al
min i a ture	mon ey	pic tur esque
<sup>to bind (<i>ligare</i>)</sup> o bliged	o pine	plau si ble
<sup>work (<i>opera</i>)</sup> op er a	o pin ion	sta tion a ry <sup>2</sup>
op er a tion	per ma nent	stud ied
per son age	per ma nence	steel
stead y	mem o randum (Root?)	suit or
stead i ly (Rule?)	mem o ran da	suit a ble
peas ant	mo tor	sov er eign
pleas ant	no ti cing	sov er eign ty

## LESSON 74.

*Pre* = before.

<sup>to stretch (<i>tendere</i>)</sup> pre ten sion	first	pres ence
<sup>to come (<i>venire</i>)</sup> pre vent ive	prim i tive	qui et
<sup>to be strong (<i>valere</i>)</sup> pre vail ing	prin ci ple <sup>1</sup>	qui et ly
	re nun ci a tion	

<sup>1</sup> *Principle* and its synonym *rule* both end in *le*.

<sup>2</sup> *Stationery* and its synonym *paper* both end in *er*.

## LESSON 74 (Continued).

pre his tor ic	rep ri mand	quar ter
pre em i nent	re view	quan ti ty
pre cur sor <i>to run (currere)</i>	ri pened (Rule?)	quan ti ties (Rule?)
pre rog a tive <i>to ask (rogare)</i>	rode (Meaning?)	read y
pre ãx ist ence	scru pu lous	read i er
pre dom i nant	sim i lar	read i ly
pre cede	sim i lar i ty	rid i cule <i>laugh</i>
realm	dis sim i lar (Rule?)	ri dic u lous
splen dor	sim i lar ly	scin til late

## LESSON 75.

<i>a web (tela)</i> sub tile	ref er ence	sure
sub tile ty	pref er ence	sus cep ti ble
sub tly	reign	sus pend
sub tile ness	reign ing	sus pen sion
slug gish (Rule?)	re lief (Rule?)	sweeps
red dish	re sist ance	main tain
sep a rate	re sem blance	main te nance
sep a ra tion	right	sus tain
rec og nize	right eous	sus te nance
rec og ni tion	right eous ness	throne
some what	stat ure	un scru pu lous

## LESSON 76.

va ry	taste less (Rule?)	view
va ry ing (Rule?)	tan gi ble	ve to ing
va ri e ga ted	tem per a ment	won der
wreck	tem per ance	whose



## LESSON 76 (Continued).

wreck age	than	ab hor rence
wrap	their	ad mi ra ble
wrapped	threat en	to tal ly (Rule?)
a hun dance	threat en ing	trag e dy
symp tom	u su al ly (Rule?)	trag ic
with passion		
sym pa thy	un u su al ly	treach er y

## LESSON 77.

type to make		
typ i fy	weath er	ad mir ing
relating to		
typ ic al	wrought	ad mis si ble
col umned	yield	ad ap ta tion
un cer tain	yield ing	ad just ed
un nec es sa ry	yield ed	advance ment (Rule?)
un con scious	ab stain	af ter
ver bal	ab sti nence	a grā'ri an
vin dic tive	ab so lute	a live
vir tue	ad min is tra tion	al tar

## LESSON 78.

Ab = from.

		from
a mi a ble	a pri o ri	a sun der
		from to swear
a mong	a pos te ri or i	ab jure
		from loose
a mount	a pos tro phe	ab solve
am pli tude	a rith me tic	a the ism
an ces tor	a roused	a the ist
		heard may be
an ces tral	as cer tain	au di ble (audire)

## LESSON 78 (Continued).

an cient	gap ing (Rule ?)	au di ence
ath let ic	bar ba rous	won drous
a vow al	bare	Bas sa ni o
awk ward	ba sin	bed lam

## LESSON 79.

*Al* = relating to.

spher ic al  
 e co nom ic al  
 ec cle si as tic al  
 e go tis tic al  
 el lip tic al  
 gram mat ic al  
 sym met ric al  
 phil o soph ic al  
 pe ri od ic al  
 psy cho log ic al  
 ver ti cal  
 rad i cal  
 ty ran nic al  
 prac ti cal

*Cle* = little.

skin  
 cu ti cle  
 root  
 rad i cle  
 song  
 can ti cle  
 body  
 cor pus cle  
 joint  
 ar ti cle  
 ear  
 au ri cle  
 stomach  
 ven tri cle  
 feather  
 pin na cle  
 par ti cle  
 skin  
 pel li cle  
 bar na cle  
 coal  
 car bun cle  
 hand  
 man a cle

## LESSON 80. — Dictation Exercise.

## A CONVERSATION.

*Two soldiers from Cincinnati met in the Philippines at Manila after somewhat similar and weird experiences. Macaulay offered Thackeray a chair, and choosing one for himself, proceeded to develop a surprise.*

"I'm making *preparations* to go home, old man," he said.

"What luck!" said *Thackeray*. "*There* will be too many of us left here. Take me."

"I *believe* that would be a *privilege* which can't be effected, though I *perceive* a sea voyage would be *beneficial* to you."

"Yes. My wound still pains me. Got it in the bush. Dusky *villain* of a *guide* preceded me. Eight *Filipinos* in ambush seized me."

"Too bad, old man," said *Macaulay* much affected. "It's a bad *principle* to *believe* in these *Filipinos*. They are so *accustomed* to *tyranny* that their faith is Punic. The *Filipinos* need *development* badly."

"*Truly* said. Our *principal purpose* now is to keep their bands *separate*. Want my *Dickens's* novels, or some *Women's Rights* literature to read on the steamer? Good by."

## LESSON 81.

## WORDS USED IN PHYSICS.

bal ance	con cen trate	ba rom e ter
tie	ty ing (Rule?)	gas
touch	si phon	air
Fah ren heit	mi crom e ter	ten sile
gauge	den sim e ter	prin ci ple
par af fin	e vap o ra ting	con dense
cord	per ma nent ly	ful crum
de tach a ble	con tin u ous	e qui li brant
piv ot	height	bare ly
hook	pul ley	gas es

## LESSON 82.

## WORDS USED IN BIOLOGY.

em bry o	nour ish ment	fi brous
pe ren ni al	nu cle us	pro to plasm
de vel op ment	nu tri tion	crea ture
ex ist ence	as sim i late	def i nite
vac u ole	vol un ta ry	cil i a
al bu mi nous	per form ance	breathes
mov a ble	pi pette	there fore
stom ach	sym me try	fer tile
dis sec tion	dis sem i na tion	con triv ance
con ven ient	of water a leading aq ue duct( <i>aqua</i> , <i>aquae</i> .)	scal y
ox y gen	water a quat ic	de vel ops (Rule?)

## LESSON 83.

## WORDS USED IN CHEMISTRY.

crys tals	el e men ta ry	mouths (Rule ?)
ox i da tion	am mo ni um	wheth er
oc curs (Rule ?)	pre vi ous	moulds
bril liant	piece (Meaning ?)	add
bril lian cy	ob serv ance	neu tral ize
pneu mat ics	hole	once
de scend	chlo ride	brought
whole	chlo rine	in o dor ous
me chan ic al	La voi si er	in di vis i ble
u nit	crys tal li za tion	Priest ley

## LESSON 84.

CHEMISTRY (*Continued*).

nec es sa ry	ab sorbs	di vid ed
re sem ble	peel (Meaning ?)	fur ther
there by	oc curred (Rule ?)	oc cur rence
lat ter	cir cuit	e rect
bī chro' mâte	chro mi um	bleach er
ar sē' ni ous	floc cu lent	man ga nese
per cent	mor tar	cot ton
per cent age	mat ters	col or
blew (Meaning ?)	some thing	col ored
lev el	nick el	col or less

## LESSON 85.

## WORDS USED IN HISTORY.

Syr i a	ren dered (Rule ?)	Il i ad
which	Phoe ni cian	Od'ys sey
where	de i ties	down
where in	prov ince	frieze
coun cil (Meaning ?)	sub ju ga ting	Aë gë'an
coun cil or	Pal es tine	A eh'il'les
A pol lo	ban ish ment	writ ing (Rule ?)
<small>middle land</small> Med i ter ra ne an	ex il ing (Rule ?)	whose
A crop o lis	re nowned	Men e la us
led (Meaning ?)	cap i tol (Meaning ?)	ad van ta ges
siege	far sight.ed	U lys ses
Ther mop'y lae	far sight ed ness	ar chi tect

## LESSON 86.

HISTORY (*Continued*).

stat ues	Cly tem nes tra	Per sia
Prop'y lae'um	ig no rant	Hel les pont
Prop'y lae'a	Pe nel'o pe	Sic i ly
sculp tor	Ar ca di a (Greece)	Si cil ian
writ er	lit er a ture	He rod'o tus
or a tor	Prax it'e les	Aes'chy lus
or a to ry	Eu rip'i des	Venus de Milo
their (Meaning ?)	mar bles	Phi lip'pic
phi los o phy	fore most (Prefix ?)	gen ius
Xen o phon	vo lup tu ous	ex cel

## LESSON 87.

in sti ga tion	mane (Meaning?)	a dapt ed (Meaning?)
nei ther	asks	ad' ap ta'tion
tem po ral (Der.?)	ex ag ge ra ted	a dapt a bil i ty
ought (Meaning?)	pat ro nym ic	con cern
in di cate	spec i fi ca tion	con cern ing
in dic'a tive	op ta tive	tru ly
school	lev el	rev e la tion
schemes	ac cu sa tion	Da nish
sphere	ac cu sa tive	suc ces sion (Rule?)
glad i a to ri al	in no cent	col lege
lit er al ly	wretch ed	chose
al tar (Meaning?)	yield ing (Rule?)	cho sen

## LESSON 88.

suf fix	ex ploits	fur thest
in de ci sive	ex clud ing	slip per y (Rule?)
gal ax y	un a vai la ble	birds (Rule for plural?)
coun sel (Meaning?)	strat a gem	de lir i um tre mens
con'fer ence	ef fort	cor re spond ing ly
dep re da tion	ex ist	pu pil
as sail (Rule?)	accept able (Rule?)	fro zen
per ma nent ly	ac cept ance	de ter mine
tech nic al	han dle	de ter mi na tion
teams	er rand	strict ly
mu ti late	com pa tri ot	clause
mu ti nous	com pas sion ate	as sist ed (Rule?)

## LESSON 89.

watched	treat ment	moun tains
pro mo tion	Nic a ra gua	suc cess ful (Rule?)
syl lo gism	com pelled (Rule?)	cus toms
wel fare (Rule?)	nec es sa ri ly	cus tom er
com pete	pur suit	prac ti cal
com pe ti tion	guard ed	part ner ship
de ny	here	in' flu ence
de nies (Rule?)	high er	in flu en tial
like ly (Rule?)	in cit ing (Rule?)	cor rupt (Rule?)
un der hand	tithe	Scot tish
sel dom	par ish	Scrip tures
ac com plish ments (Rule?)		qual i fi ca tions

## LESSON 90.

gour mand (Meaning?)	Ar cite	re ward
gourmet (Meaning?)	met'a phys'ics	a void
chrys an the mum	tra pe zi um	post poned
her ba ceous	trap e zoid	con sol i da tion
schism	week (Meaning?)	il la tive
pel i can	swol len	Hy men
man i kin	cyg net	Hŷ'mē nē'al
cyc la men	um brel la	em bas sa dor
far thest	be stows (Rule?)	not equal
pa go da	hos pice	non pa reil
in dom i ta ble	thirst	pro pri e tor
re cip ro cal	scen ic	whose
ab ra sion	scen i cal	im plo re
		val iant



## LESSON 91.— Dictation Exercise.

## THE BOERS.

The Boers are an *original* people. They worship the *Christian Deity* with *conscientious* and *consistent* fervor. The *pleasant* life of the veldts has left them *leisure* for hunting; they *excel* as marksmen and are *excellent* riders. The valor and *strategy displayed* by them on numerous *occasions* leave no room for *criticism*. They are versed in the *stratagems* of war and are well supplied with *ammunition*. The *exhilaration* of open air life makes them healthy; few of them are *diseased* or have *symptoms* of disease. They have the *advantage* of being better *acquainted* with the country than the *British*, and their *chosen* ground for fighting is among the kopjes, where they make their *appearance* in *miniature* armies before the *British* are *conscious* of their *presence*. Mounted upon their *indispensable* ponies, before they can be *interfered* with, and with an utter *absence* of fear, they make sudden and *irresistible descents* upon the *British*, which are very *embarrassing* to the *imagination*s of *Britain's* rulers.

The *heroes* and *deities* of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* fought no more bravely than do these untutored denizens of the veldts and kopjes.

## LESSON 92.

ep i cure	ex plain	gen tian
dip ping (Rule?)	ty rant	a nem o ne
op ti mis tic	weak (Meaning?)	ge ra ni um
ea ger	lus cious	clem a tis
fi er y	mar jo ram	o le an der
o ver whelm ing	rose ma ry	as sist ant
re strain ing (Der.?)	co nun drum	demon'acal (Der.?)
		sleep walking ( <i>ambulare</i> )
oc cu py ing (Rule?)	Swe den	som nam bu lism
Dun sin ane	Hi ber ni ans	pa thos
Caw dor	par lia men ta ry	hand some
Nor we gian	cir cuit	ca pa bil i ty
pre sen ti ment	ref er ee	vIs'count
ruf fian	am nes ty	vIce'roy
a ris ing	a za le a	marchioness (Suffix?)

## LESSON 93.

mort gage	Pres by te ri an	nice
		at the same time
bar on ess (Suffix?)	war like	si'mul ta'ne ous
so lic it or	Mo ham med an	se quen tial ly
re sus ci ta ted	new com ers	sus pense
mon as ter y	ro/man tic	pro pi ti ate
prel ate	prej u dice	per tain ing
U'ni tā'ri an	viv id ly	pro claim
in im i cal	mur mured (Rule?)	proc la ma tion
state li ness (Rule?)	khe dive (kā dēv')	cer e mo ni al

## LESSON 93 (Continued).

ap päl'late	can on (Meaning?)	chan cel lor
lit ur gy	lit er a ry	lit a ny
ex alt ed	con quer or	ep ie
ep och	bar ba rous	im mor tal (Rule?)

## LESSON 94.

ex pe ri ence	dim (Rule?)	fa ther
en clo sure	dime (Rule?)	far ther (Der.?)
rec om pense	bot tom (Rule?)	like ness (Rule?)
ex trav a gant	gyp sy	fre quent ing
ex trav a gance	gyp sies (Rule?)	pre ãx ist ing
contemporaneously	no tice	sad ness
ep i sode (Der.?)	prom i nent	turn'key
ex claim	Charles Dar nay	e pis tle
ex clam a to ry	in de fat i ga ble (Der.?)	con vin cing
ex cla ma tion	kin dred	no bil i ty
lis ten er	for mer ly	ru i na tion
cri er (Rule?)	life	re sponse (Der.?)
ca jole	lives	dom i neer ing (Der.?)

## LESSON 95.

chron i cle	in ter	Sam son
rec on noi ter	in terred (Rule?)	rhyth mic
frol ick ing	dis in ter (Rule?)	un quench a ble
frol ic	as ton ish	Ma cau lay
stat ue (Meaning?)	as ton ish ment	Thack er ay
stat ure (Meaning?)	a fraid	The oc ri tus

## LESSON 95 (Continued).

haugh ty	strug gle	re tir ing (Rule?)
haughtiness(Rule?)	life less (Rule?)	re tire ment (Rule?)
conversion <sup>1</sup>	pre dic tion	per son al
ex cus a ble	par tic u lar ly	tre panned
re pel	re late	ret i cence
re pel lent	rel a tive	pa tron

## LESSON 96.

sparse	vil lain y	laud a ble
Jew	wran gle	lin net
Jew ish	wrath	leg ate
passed (Meaning?)	khan	Steele
past (Meaning?)	o be di ence	trum pet er
tem po ra ri ly	te mer i ty	Je ru sa lem
su per cil i ous	speculative (Der.?)	re or gan i za tion
mor als	pre de cessor (Der.?)	steal (Meaning?)
sat ire	pre ci sion (Der.?)	stole
sat ir ize	ten den cy	sto len
sa tir ic al	rhi noc e ros	taw dri ness

## LESSON 97.

tran scen den tal ist	par tridge	al le giance
(Der.?)		
Queen Anne	les sen ing	deaf ened (Rule?)
re form	ac quaint	dis charge (Prefix?)
ref or ma tion	without government an arch y	dis cov er
rem i nis cent	one mon arch y	dĩ dac tic
rem i nis cence	mo nar chic al	ex ot ic

<sup>1</sup> State the rule for pronunciation.

## LESSON 97 (Continued).

ter ra pin	<sup>few</sup> ol i gar chy	em bas sy
su per flu i ties	ol i gar chic al	en su ing (Rule?)
right opinion		
or tho dox	as cet i cism	E gyp tian
other	<sup>to to swear</sup>	
het er o dox	ad jure	ep i thet (Prefix?)
<sup>kind</sup>	<sup>from</sup>	
het er o ge ne ous	ab jure	ep i taph (Prefix?)
lac te al	ad dict ed	in dorse ment
sor cer y	ac quire	e lim i nate

## LESSON 98.

eq ui page	ex'qui site	clas sic al
ex haust	con ferred (Rule?)	con du cive
ex haust ive	con sid er	coun ter feit
com pli ance	con sid er ate	col o nize
Cae sar	com pro mise	Car lyle
force ful (Rule?)	fas tid i ous	fiend (Rule?)
flu ent	glam our	in still
bar ris ter	Bib li cal	By ron
bit ing (Rule?)	Bur roughs	hip po pot a mus
hid e ous	hal yard	Ger man ism

## LESSON 99.

cap'tain <sup>1</sup>	Chris tian (chan) <sup>2</sup>	pas tor al <sup>3</sup>	fil ial (yal) <sup>4</sup>
foun'tain	Bel gi an	pa ren tal	a e .i al
moun'tain	Nor we gi an	cor po ral	in i tial

<sup>1</sup> *Ain* short is pronounced *in* or *en*.<sup>2</sup> *Ian* is pronounced *ian*, *yan*, or with *s* or *t*, *shan* or *chan*.<sup>3</sup> *Al* is pronounced *al*.<sup>4</sup> *Ial* is pronounced *ial*, *yal*, or, with *t* or *c*, *shal*. Whenever the pronunciation is *in*, *en*, or *al* the spelling should *not* be *ian* or *ial*.

## LESSON 99 (Continued).

cer'tain	Egyptian (shan)	funer al	spe cial
vil laIn	mu si cian (shan)	tem po ral	ma te ri al
chief taIn	ruf fian (yan)	sev er al	se quen tial
mur raIn	Cas pi an	pri me val	par tial
a gain (ən)	gen tian (shan)	o rig i nal	mar tial
bar gain (ən)	Caucasian (shan)	medi æ val	su per fi cial

## LESSON 100.

State the rule for the formation of each of the following possessives.

princess's father	hermit's cave
country's sake	Malory's King Arthur.
Laertes' character	Yankees' defeat
Longmans' edition	Hopkins' law
Lyly's Euphues	witches' prophecy
Keats's poems	Hughes's works
Wilkie Collins's novels	Holmes's essays
	to drive ( <i>pellere</i> )
be fall <sup>i</sup>	com pel
be fell	re pel
re call	im pel
mis spell	dis pel
fore tell	ex pel
un well	pro pel
in stall	re bel
re fill	ex cel

*English words ending in double l used as roots retain the double l in the derivative words.*

## LESSON 101.—Compound Words.

aide-de-camp	nose-glasses
commander-in-chief	rose-colored
color-blindness	Graeco-Persian
well-grounded	well-proportioned
high-strung	hot-headed
snow-covered	self-centered
self-sacrifice	blindman's-buff
self-possession	self-righteousness
sleigh-bell	self-satisfaction
self-conceit	quilting-bees
great-grandfather	self-condemnation
gas-burner	bird's-eye
old-fashioned	grass-grown
word-building	ill-treated
rose-breasted	snow-bound
well-behaved	well-disposed
great-grandson	whip-poor-will
mother-in-law	father-in-law
jew's-harp	free-soil
weather-beaten	warm-hearted

## LESSON 102.—Dictation Exercise.

## A SCHOOL EPISODE.

It *happened* once in a certain school that a *chosen committee received* an *invitation* from the Faculty to conduct a series of *examinations*. *Probably* their ready *acquiescence* was due to the *criticism* that it was a *noticeable fact* that,

## LESSON 102 (Continued).

though the pupils could prove that *monopolies* were *foreign* to American *principles*, though they could solve algebraic problems by the *column* and though they could write *volumes* on ancient *civilization*, yet they were not *acquainted* with the more *advantageous knowledge* of the *pronunciation* and *derivation* of common words. This *surprise* reduced many pupils to *despair*, among them an especially *sensitive* boy named *Arthur Coleridge*. His *neighbor* across the *aisle*, *Philip Byron*, was by no means of *similar temperament*, being quite without *conscience*. On this *occasion*, *therefore*, he did not *hesitate* to ask Arthur for a *summary* of his answers. The latter was thereby placed in a *dilemma*. He hated to refuse, yet he felt that the proposed dishonesty might prove *disastrous* to them both. Finally he said, "I cannot be *responsible* for what you have been too *indolent* to learn."

Now it *happened* that the whole *occurrence* had been *witnessed* by one of the *conductors* of the *examination*, who forthwith *summoned* young *Byron* to the desk. This *conscienceless* youth told a *plausible* story; but the *examiner* *interrupted* him by saying, "Let me *relieve* you of the *necessity* of inventing a tale. I *understand* the *incident* thoroughly. Any *repetition* of your *offense* will be *sufficient* cause for *suspension*."

Let us hope that this *occurrence*, which might have proved a *mimic tragedy*, taught both the boys a *permanent* lesson.



## LESSON 103.

ab sorbs (Rule ?)	break age	can non (Meaning ?)
a cū'men	bub ble	cap i tal (Meaning ?)
ad just ed (Der. ?)	Bun yan	cem e ter y
ba sic	un ex am pled	ces sion (Meaning ?)
bev er age	bur y	se ces sion (Der. ?)
bed lam	bur ies (Rule ?)	q̄ham ois
bor der (Meaning ?)	bur ied	cheer
bor der ing	bust ling	Çhi ca'go
bos om	cab i net	chim ney
both	cal lous	chim neys (Rule ?)
bowl der	cal en dar (Meaning ?)	choice
brace let (Rule ?)	Ca naan	Ten nes see <sup>1</sup> (n.)
brag ging (Rule ?)	Can a da	ces sa tion

## LESSON 104.

cir cu la tion	zeph yr	con dense
<small>around</small>		
cir cum fer ence	com par i son	con dens er
cir cum stance	com pre hen sive	con den sa tion
<small>speaking</small>		
cir cum lo cu tion	com plex ion	con duct
cir cum nav i gate	con cealed	con fi dence
<small>to write</small>		
cir cum scribe	con cen ter (Der. ?)	con fer ence
cit a del	con cen trate	con flict
cite (Meaning ?)	con cen tra tion	con se quence
	<small>to cut</small>	
ci vil i ty (Der. ?)	con cise	con spire
clas si fy (Der. ?)	in ci sion (Der. ?)	con spīr a cy
cod i cil	in ci sive	con sum ma tion

<sup>1</sup> A way to remember it is to spell it "t-e-double n, e-double s, double-a."

## LESSON 104 (Continued).

with name	to run ( <i>courir</i> )	
cog no' men	cur rent	con tain ing
com fort ing	con cur rent	con tend
com fort a ble	con cur rence	con ten tion
con ven ient	con tin u ous	con ten tious

## LESSON 105.

con vert ed	coun sel (Meaning?)	Sir Roger de Cov- erley
con vey ance	coun sel or	cred u lous
cop y right	coun te nance	cross bow
body ( <i>corpus, corporis</i> )		
cor po ral	course (Meaning?)	crowd
cor'po rate	cour te ous	cur rant (Meaning?) <sup>1</sup>
in cor po rate (Der.?)	cour te sy	cu ri os i ty
cor po ra tion	cous in	in ter pret ed
dan gled	de li cious	de liv er ance
de not ing (Rule?)	<sup>through drawing</sup> di a gram	dun geon
de vout	de sir ous (Rule?)	<sup>to dry (<i>siccare</i>)</sup> des ic ca ted
dis creet		du ra bil i ty
dis cre tion	<sup>an angle</sup> di ag o nal	ed i ble
dis band	di ag o nally (Rule?)	e go tis tic
du al (Suffix?)	<sup>measure</sup> di am e ter	ei ther
dis tinc tion	<sup>to enclose</sup> di a phragm	E laine

<sup>1</sup> Derived from Corinth, whence the small dried grape was first imported.

## LESSON 106.

do nate	du el (Meaning?)	em pha sis
don or (Der.?)	Emerson	em pha size
dow ry	George Eliot	em bel lish
en coun ter	en cum brance	em bel lish ment
en er gy	e nig ma	en sconced
en ter prise	en trance	<sup>for a day</sup> e phem er al
e ques tri an	er ror	es cape
eu lo gy	er ro ne ous	Eu phu es
eu lo gis tic	well <sup>speak-</sup> ing <sup>rela-</sup> ting to	eu phu is tic
e vac u ate	ex cite ment (Rule?)	ex cru ci a ting
ex er ci ses	ex hib it	ex u ber ant
ex ist ence	ex hi bi tion	ex on er ate
ex or bi tant	ex pres sion	ex trem i ty

## LESSON 107.

vil lain ous	gay e ty	gild (Meaning?)
pa vil ion	gen der	gilt (Meaning?)
fal ter	ges ture	hea then
fa mous	ges tic u late	height
fault	gin ger	hence
fa vor a bly	gran deur	hin drance
flee ing	great (Meaning?)	hoard (Meaning?)
flick ers	group ing	hon ey
flour ish ing	growled	husks

## LESSON 107 (Continued).

flut ter ing	gud geon	hy phen
fren zy	guilt (Meaning?)	i de'a
gauze	Guin e vere	ig nite
gaol er or jail er	ha bit u ate	ig ni tion
i den ti fy	peculiar <sup>to-</sup> geth er a mixing	to bear ( <i>portare</i> )
i den ti fy (Rule?)	id i o syn cra sy	im por tant
	im paired	im por tance

## LESSON 108.

im pression ist (Der.?)	in ces sant (Der.?)	in dus tri ous
im pres sion is tic	in con tro ver ti ble	in flamed
	(Der.?)	
in del i ble	in dem ni ty	in ex haust i ble
in fat u a tion	in gre di ent	in sol vent
in stead	in ten tion	in ter est
in tro duced	in ven tion	i tem ize
Ir ving	in'ven to ry	jōist
Job	ju di cial	juice
reign (Meaning?)	ju ries	kind ling
up going		
a nab a sis	jus tice	Vic to ri an
lan guor	le gions	lev i ty
lev y	lib er ties (Rule?)	li cen tions
made (Meaning?)	main'te nance	ma ny

## LESSON 109.

Si las Mar ner	me lo' di ous	mĕn ace
mas sa cring	meth od	midst
match	Mi caw ber	min strel sy
ma te ri al	min ute	mis hap'
mat ters (Rule?)	mō' bĭle	mod ern
lat ter (Rule?)	moi e ty	mon u ment
mea ger	more over	must
means	mu tu al	neck lace
meant	nerv ous	no blest
noise	noth ing	ob serv er
nois y	nov el ist (Rule?)	oc cu pant
nois i ly (Rule?)	nu mer ous	of (Meaning?)
nooks	of ten	off (Meaning?)

## LESSON 110.

on ly	o pen ly	pal pi ta tion
one (Meaning?)	riches having ( <i>ops, opes</i> )	shown capable of beln
pails (Meaning?)	op u lent	os ten si ble
par ent	op u lence	os ten ta tion
pa ren tal	ox i dize	os ten ta tious
pas try	ox i da tion	par tic i pa tion
per e gri na tion	pat tern	pe cul iar
per il ous	peo ple	pe cul iar ly (Rule?)
pe ri od	perch ing	pe cūn' ia ry
pet ty	pes ti lence	pe cun ia ri ly
pil grim age (Rule?)	phrase	plague
poor ly	phras al	plen te ous
pop lar (Meaning?)	pli ers (Rule?)	ple o nas tic
pri ma ri ly (Rule?)	pours (Meaning?)	prem ise
	pres sure	prem i ses

# LESSON 111.

něn ace	prep o si tion	pre ten tious	pri mē' val
nidst	prop o si tion	pri va cy	prof fered (Rule ?)
in strel sy	Prot es tant	pro to type	pul mo na ry
is hap'	pun gent	quar an tine	quite (Meaning ?)
od ern	qui et (Meaning ?)	rail' ler y	rapt (Meaning ?)
on u ment	re al ly (Rule ?)	Charles Reade	reared
ist	rea son a ble	reck less	re frac to ry
k lace	rea son a bly	re lent less	re li gious
blest	re luc tant	rem nant	re new al
serv er	re luc tance	re mov ing (Rule ?)	re plen ish
u pant	re mark a ble	re morse	re pu di a tion
Meaning?	re mem brance	ren dez vous	re sort
Meaning?	re quire ment (Rule ?)	req ui site	rēs' pīte

# LESSON 112.

ta tion	re splen dent	re vered	rise
capable	re sult ant	rib bon	ro guish
si ble	re turn ing	rid ing (Rule ?)	round
ta tion	sa li va	sap phire	sēen (Meaning ?)
ta tions	sēign ior	se ques ter	se quel
i pa tic	se ren i ty	ses sion (Meaning ?)	sev er al
ar	shel tered (Rule ?)	shook	shows (Rule ?)
r ly	Sir Philip Sidney	sight (Meaning ?)	sim plic i ty
a ry	since	slaugh ter	source
ri ly	smooth	slaugh ter ing	spe cial ized
is	so journed	sou ve nir	spē' ciēs
tic	spec i fi ca tion	spin dle	splen dor
	stretch	lul la by	stand ard
	Lau rence Sterne	strick en	striv ing (Rule ?)

## LESSON 113.

ces sion (Meaning?)	sub trac tion (Prefix?)	sur round ing
cite (Meaning?)	sub sti tu tion	sus pi cion
style (Meaning?)	su per in tend ent	sus pi cious
	(Prefix?)	
sub mit ted (Rule?)	su per sti tion	sÿr up
taf fe ta	ta per (Meaning?)	throne (Meaning?)
tar ried	tax es	threw (Meaning?)
trait	tran sient	three fold tri ple
tur quoise	un at trac tive	un dis turbed
un known (Prefix?)	un kempt (Prefix?)	un ea sy
un learned	up heav al	up per most
u sage	u su ry	u ten sil
ut ter ance	vain (Meaning?)	vē'nal
ven ti la ted	ven ture some	vet er i na ry

## LESSON 114.

site (Meaning?)	those	thrown (Meaning?)
ta pir (Meaning?)	though	through (Meaning?)
vein (Meaning?)	vo ra cious	wandering (Meaning?)
wondering (Meaning?)	wood (Meaning?)	what
won (Meaning?)	with out	wrought
writ ten (Rule?)	zinc	zo'dī ac
reign (Meaning?)	Ed mund Spen ser	zo dī'a cal
Sir Thom as More	Hen ry \ Field ing	Thom as Gray
Thom as Camp bell	John Locke	Thomas DeQuincey
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Goe the	Schil ler

## LESSON 115.

## WORDS USED IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

ad mi ral	pen sion	trea son
or gan ize (Der. ?)	pen sion er	ex pend i ture
or gan i za tion	ser vi tude	at tain der
sta tis tics	a bridg ment	brib er y
of fi cial	cit i zen (Der.?)	el i gi ble
jurisdiction(Der.?)	pros e cu tion (Prefix?)	in el i gi ble
con sti tu tion al	per se cu tion (Prefix?)	el i gi bil i ty
Bri tan nic	ex pense	hos tile
cit i zen ship	trea son a ble	hos til i ty

## LESSON 116.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (*Continued*).

com mit tee	con sul	a dop tion (Der.?)
ad journ	con su lar	a dopt ed (Meaning?)
fi nance'	rep re sen ta tion	a dapt ed (Meaning?)
fi nan cial	e nu mer a tion	fed er al ist
	(Prefix ?)	
fi nan ci er	di plo ma tist	an ti-fed er al ist
		(Prefix ?)
im post (Der.?)	cen sus	con serv a tive
im posed	sen ate	lib er al
im po si tion	sen a tor	dem o crat ic
ap por tion (Rule?)	as sem bly (Der.?)	re pub lic
e lect or al (Der.?)	as sem bled	re pub lic an
min is ter	un ion	trib une
ad min is tra tive	re jec tion (Der.?)	tri bu nal



## LESSON 117.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (*Continued*).

le ga tion (Der.?)	con vene	de fect (Der.?)
se cu ri ty	con ven tion	tri al
pol i tics	rev o lu tion (Der.?)	mi nor
po lit i cal	rev o lu tion a ry	mi nor i ty
states men	del e ga tion	de cree
ten ant	ma jor	u na nim i ty
ten ure (Der.?)	ma jor i ty	bank rupt cy
confederate (Der.?)	pro vin cial	pro hib it (Prefix ?)
con fed er a tion	pro pri e ta ry	pro hi bi tion
cap i ta tion (Der.?)	ex ec' u tive (Der.?)	pre text (Prefix ?)
de cap i ta tion	ex ec' u tor (Der.?)	per pet u al (Prefix ?)

## LESSON 118

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (*Continued*).

a mend ment (Der.?)	com merce (Der.?)	quo rum
in her ent	de fen sive	func tion
in val u a ble	al li ance	e mol u ment
ju di cia ry (Der.?)	accordance (Rule ?)	pres i dent
ju rist (Der.?)	in sti tu tion	pres i den tial
pro mot er (Der.?)	rev e nue	pres i den cy
ob nox ious	do mes tic	pro vi sion
im mu ni ty	rat i fy	de ni al (Rule ?)
immunities (Rule ?)	rat i fi ca tion	res ig na tion
in va sion	in dus tri al	dis a bil i ty (Rule ?)
in sur rec tion	na tion al i ty	ag ri cul ture
re ces sion (Der.?)	league	ag ri cul tur al

## LESSON 119.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (*Continued*).

in a bil i ty	ord i nance (Meaning?)	con sti tu tion
pur su ance (Rule?)	sec re ta ry	ar chives
ord nance (Meaning?)	re pris al (Der.?)	ac cred i ted (Rule?)
treas u ry	pres i den cy	cus to dy
treas u ries (Rule?)	ur gent	cus to di an
at tor ney	ve to	re sid ing
prescribed (Prefix?)	ve toes (Rule?)	res i dent
proscribed (Prefix?)	sig na ture	Eu ro pe an
bal lot	cau cus	en voy
va can cy	ex cise	plen i po ten ti a ry
trans ac tion	man u fac tures	na val (Der.?)

## LESSON 120.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (*Continued*).

pol i cy	pri or	com pen sa tion
sal a ry	in ter na tion al (Prefix?)	au dit (Der.?)
sal a ried	ar bi trate	au di tor
in voice	ar bi tra tion	cur ren cy (Der.?)
cer ti fy	ar bi ter	comp trol ler
cer tif i cate	an nu al (Der.?)	an nu al ly
gra tu i ty	im pris on ment	bu reaus
gra tu i tous	ma rine	reg is ter
a cad e my	mi li tia	ad ju tant
e quip ment	mil i ta ry	mu se um
su per vi sion	su per vi so ry	gra tu i tous ly

## LESSON 121.—Dictation Exercise.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*February 22d is the birthday of a renowned man whose statue stands at the east front of the Capitol, occupying a prominent position. A man of commanding stature he was, strong and athletic, of gentle sympathy for women and children. Enmity and vengeance were foreign to his character and furthest from his desires. In all juvenile sports he endeavored to instill into himself that love for the principles of justice, veracity, and courteous dealing which made his personality unique in history. Sound in his advice to others, he was apparently ever ready to have others advise him. He was formally elected the first president of the United States in 1788, and was inaugurated the ensuing year. Whether of princely or peasant blood is uncertain, but surely no prince ever occupied a more conspicuous place than he, when as the general of the allies, he wrested from England's sovereign the sovereignty of the American Colonies.*

Our *past* is known; our future can only be surmised. *Formerly* a handful of petty states, we have *passed* with *unparalleled* rapidity into one of the mightiest *sovereignities* of the world. It is *apparent*, too, that there is no *parallel* to the inter-mixture of our blood; we are *divisible* into many races, but not *divided* in patriotism. We are *allied* to many peoples; we are *English, Irish, Scottish, French, German, Italian* and *Scandinavian*, with a more near *resemblance* to the English. Our democratic

## LESSON 121 (Continued).

government is an *apparition* arraigning the *despotisms* of the Old World. With the completion of the *Nicaragua* Canal, the perfection of Marconi's *telegraph* and the invention of a safe method of *aerial navigation* by dirigible *balloon*, we shall become a still more potent *factor* in the world's *councils*.

## LESSON 122.

Lou i si a na	Mis sis sip pi <sup>1</sup>	ac cused
lus trous	Con nect i cut	of fi cer
John Ly ly	Mas sa chu setts	tar iff
pro file	Del a ware	Wales
prop er ties	North Car o li na	or na ment
would (Meaning?)	Rhode Is land	dis cord
wright (Meaning?)	doi ly	be com ing
rode (Meaning?)	doi lies (Rule?)	swear ing
far to write tel e graph	vac il la ting	des o late
to sound tel e phone	tes ti mo ny	val u a ble
to see tel e scope	un de signed	con sid er a tion
pro mis cu ous ly	fal si ty	harm ful (Rule?)

## LESSON 123.

un ap pre ci a tive	os cil la tion	pre cip i tate
great est	pos ses ses	ly co po di um
di rect	per cep ti ble	mag ne si um
di vine	a que ous (Der.?)	al che my
doc trine	trans par ent	mi ca

<sup>1</sup> A way to remember it is to spell it, M-i double s, t double s, t double p, t.

## LESSON 123 (Continued).

in struct ed	oc ta he dron	sil i ca
gift	va lid i ty	gyp sum
a cute ness (Rule?)	ven ti la tion	cru ci ble
how ev er	sur gi cal	blow pipe
length	bear (Meaning?)	bro mine
por trayed	in sen si bil i ty	a lem bic
pow der	ex act ly	plat i num
mag net	lead (Meaning?)	pot ash

## LESSON 124.

ni ter	res cu ing (Rule?)	met al lur gy
al ka li	hor ror	cor al
mer cu ry	breaks (Meaning?)	mol lusk
hy dro gen	nour ish ment	sta lac tite
chlo rine	ve na tion	mas to don
cal ci um	com bus tion	gas e ous
al um	me tab o lism	hŷ'gĭ ēne
rite (Meaning?)	om niv o rous	pa pil'lae
rode (Meaning?)	car niv o rous	crys tal line
ox i di zing	in sec tiv o rous	cen trip'e tal
det ri men tal	min er al o gy	cen trif u gal
shad ow	min er al o gist	rar i ty

## LESSON 125.

## THE DEER HUNT.

A college *professor*, whose health *obliged* him to take a holiday, wrote to an old *cavalry friend*, inviting him to a hunt. The old soldier was a *warm-hearted, weather-*

## LESSON 125 (Continued).

*beaten*, but *scrupulous* individual, who had none of those *vacillating* traits which mar the *judgment* of inactive men. He sent an *acknowledgment* of the *professor's* letter, accepting the *invitation*. A *definite* place and a *definite* date were fixed upon, and they departed.

Soon they were in the mountains toiling up at a steep *angle*, now *losing* themselves in the woods, anon coming out on the side of the mountain where the *professor*, who *possesses* an *innate* love of the beautiful, would pause for a *bird's-eye view* of the valley and point out some *shepherd* with his flock far below. But his *friend* had a new rifle whose *virtues* he wished to *prove*, and hurried him on. They did not drink from the mountain pools, which are often *polluted* by *vegetable* matter, but from a *crystal* stream gushing from an *aperture* in the rocks. The *professor* frequently paused to *collect* flowers which were *entirely* new to him. "*Consider* the lilies of the field," he said. "I refuse," replied his *friend*. "But I will converse with thee *concerning* the deer of the woods." After much *perseverance* and *persistent* effort they reached an upland lawn where they saw a doe grazing *peacefully* in its *primitive* home. But now the *sensitive*, *high-strung* animal raised its quivering nostrils in the air, scenting the *polluting* presence of human beings, *conscious* of being *attacked* by those who would ruthlessly *destroy* it, poising with delicate *balance* on slender legs, ready to flee for *safety*, and then, swift as the wind, was away. But the *pursuing* bullet was swifter and too well *directed*. "How

## LESSON 125 (Continued).

far are men removed from the *angels*," sighed the professor, "and how *barbarous* are they to slay such *divine* creations." However, to *accommodate* his friend, he helped him with the *disagreeable* task of carrying the deer. A fine deerskin rug on the floor of the *professor's* library *commemorates* his only deer hunt.

## LESSON 126.

## DOMESTIC WORDS.

scis sors	dough nut	cro quette
cru et	beef steak	Char lotte Russe
cau li flow er	sand wich	bis cuit.
rad ish	me nu'	yeast
rhu barb	rasp ber ry	maize
as par a gus	cur rant	car a mel
a pri cot	sauer kraut	co coa nut
bũf fet (fã)	ba na na	rai sin
mar ma lade	blanc mange (blã mãngħ') on ion	
sir loin	mac a roon	her ring
hal i but	fric as see	mac a ro ni
bar be cued	bo lo gna	pheas ant
mẽ ringue (rãng)	nou gát'	syl la bub
sau sage	mus tard	alm ond
bisque	om e let	má'yõn'naise
car rot	cof fee	sug ar

## ABBREVIATIONS.

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### A.

**A. B.** Bachelor of Arts.  
**A. C.** (*Ante Christum*) Before Christ.  
**A. D.** (*Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord.  
**Acc.** Account.  
**Adj.** Adjective.  
**Adv.** Adverb.  
**Æ. or Æt.** (*Ætatis*) Of age; Aged.  
**Agt.** Agent.  
**Ala.** Alabama.  
**Alas.** Alaska.  
**A. M.** Master of Arts. (*Ante Meridiem*) Before Noon.  
**Amer.** American.  
**Amt.** Amount.  
**Anon.** Anonymous.  
**Ans.** Answer.  
**Apr.** April.  
**Ariz.** Arizona.  
**Ark.** Arkansas.  
**Atty.** Attorney.  
**Aug.** August.  
**Ave.** Avenue.

### B.

**B. A.** Bachelor of Arts.  
**Bal.** Balance.

**Bbl.** Barrel.

**B. C.** Before Christ.

**B. L.** Bachelor of Laws.

**Bus. or bush.** Bushel.

### C.

**Cal.** Calendar, California.  
**Capt.** Captain.  
**Cent.** A hundred, or Centigrade.  
*cf.* (*confer*) Compare.  
**Co.** Company; County.  
**C. O. D.** Collect on delivery.  
**Col.** Colonel; Colorado.  
**Con.** (*Contra*) Against.  
**Conn. or Ct.** Connecticut.  
**Cr.** Credit; Creditor.  
**Cts. or cts.** Cents.  
**Cwt. or cwt.** Hundredweight.

### D.

**D. C.** District of Columbia.  
**D. D.** Doctor of Divinity.  
**Dec.** December.  
**Del.** Delaware.  
**Dem.** Democrat.  
**Dept.** Department.  
**Dict.** Dictionary.  
**D. L. O.** Dead Letter Office.  
*Do. or do.* (*ditto*) The same.  
**Doz. or doz.** Dozen.



**Dr.** Debtor ; Doctor ; Dram.  
**D. V.** (*Deo volente*) God willing.  
**Dwt. or dwt.** Pennyweight.

**H. M.** His or Her Majesty.  
**Hon.** Honorable.  
**H. R.** House of Representatives.

**E.**

**E.** East.  
**Ed.** Edition ; Editor.  
**e. g.** (*Exempli gratia*) For example.  
**E. Lon.** East Longitude.  
**Eng.** England ; English.  
**Esq.** Esquire.  
**et al.** (*Et alii*) And others.  
**Etc., etc. or &c.** (*Et cetera*) And so forth.  
**Ex.** Example ; Exception ; Exodus.

**F.**

**Fahr.** Fahrenheit.  
**Feb.** February.  
**Fla.** Florida.  
**Fr.** France ; French.  
**Fur. or fur.** Furlong.

**G.**

**Ga.** Georgia.  
**G. A. R.** Grand Army of the Republic.  
**Ger.** German.  
**Gov.** Governor.  
**Gr.** Greek ; Grain.

**H.**

**H. B. M.** His or Her Britannic Majesty.  
**H. I. H.** His or Her Imperial Highness.  
**Hist.** History.  
**Hhd. or hhd.** Hogshead or hog-head.

**I.**

**ib., ib., Ibid. or ibid.** (*Ibidem*) In the same place.  
**id. or Id.** (*Idem*) The same.  
**Id.** Idaho.  
**i. e. or i. e.** (*Id est*) That is.  
**Ill. or Ills.** Illinois.  
**I. H. S.** (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus, the Saviour of Men.  
**incog.** Unknown.  
**Ind.** Indiana ; Indian ; India.  
**Ind. T. or Ind. Ter.** Indian Territory.  
**Inst.** Instant. (The present month.)  
**Int. or int.** Interest.  
**Io.** Iowa.  
**It. or Ital.** Italic ; Italian.

**J.**

**Jan.** January.  
**Jr. or jr.** Junior.

**K.**

**Kan. or Kans.** Kansas.  
**Ken. or Ky.** Kentucky.

**L.**

**L., l. or £.** Pound sterling.  
**Lat.** Latin ; Latitude.  
**l. c.** Lower case.  
**Leg. or Legis.** Legislature ; Legislatures.

**Lit. D. or Litt. D.** Doctor of Literature.

**LL. D.** Doctor of Laws.

**Long. or long.** Longitude.

**Lou. or La.** Louisiana.

**L. S.** Place of the Seal.

**Lt. or Lieut.** Lieutenant.

### M.

**M.** Monsieur; (Mille) Thousand; Meridian, or Noon.

**M. A.** Master of Arts.

**Maj.** Major.

**Mar.** March.

**Mass.** Massachusetts.

**M. C.** Member of Congress.

**M. D.** Doctor of Medicine.

**Md.** Maryland.

**Mdse.** Merchandise.

**Me.** Maine.

**Messrs.** Gentlemen; Sirs.

**Mich.** Michigan.

**Minn.** Minnesota.

**Miss.** Mississippi.

**Mlle.** Mademoiselle.

**Mme.** Madame.

**Mo.** Missouri.

**Mont.** Montana.

**M. P.** Member of Parliament.

**Mr.** Master or Mister.

**Mrs.** Mistress (missiz).

**MS.** Manuscript.

**MSS.** Manuscripts.

**Mt.** Mount.

### N.

**N.** Noon; North.

**N. A.** North America.

**N. B.** (*Nota bene*) Note well.

**N. C.** North Carolina.

**N. Dak.** North Dakota.

**N. E.** North-east; New England.

**Neb.** Nebraska.

**Nev.** Nevada.

**N. H.** New Hampshire.

**N. J.** New Jersey.

**N. L. or N. Lat.** North Latitude.

**N. Mex.** New Mexico.

**No. or no.** Number.

**Nov.** November.

**N. Y.** New York.

**N. S.** Nova Scotia.

**N. W.** North-west.

### O.

**O.** Ohio.

**Oct.** October.

**Okl.** Oklahoma.

**Ore. or Oreg.** Oregon.

**O. S.** Old Style.

**Oz. or oz.** Ounce.

### P.

**Pa. or Penn.** Pennsylvania.

**Ph. D.** Doctor of Philosophy.

**Phil. or Phila.** Philadelphia.

**Pk. or pk.** Peck.

**P. M.** Post Master; (*Post Meridien*) Afternoon.

**P. O.** Post Office; Province of Ontario.

**Pro tem. or pro tem.** (*pro tempore*) For the time being.

**Prox. or prox.** (*Proximo*) Of the next month.

**P. S.** Postscript.

**Pwt. or pwt.** Pennyweight.

## Q.

**Q.** Question; Query.  
**Q. E. D.** (*Quod erat demonstrandum*) Which was to be proved.  
**Qt.** Quart or Quantity.

## R.

**Recd.** Received.  
**Rep.** Representative; Republican; Reporter.  
**Rev.** Reverend.  
**R. I.** Rhode Island.

## S.

**S.** South; Sign; Signor.  
**S. A.** South America; South Africa; South Australia.  
**S. C.** South Carolina.  
**Sc. or sc.** (*Scilicet*) To wit.  
**Scot.** Scotland.  
**S. Dak.** South Dakota.  
**S. E.** South-east.  
**Sec.** Secretary; Second.  
**Sept.** September.  
**Serg.** Sergeant.  
**S. L. or S. Lat.** South Latitude.  
**Sp.** Spain.  
**St.** Saint; Street; Strait.  
**Supt.** Superintendent.  
**Surg.** Surgeon.  
**S. W.** South-west.

## T.

**Tenn.** Tennessee.  
**Tex.** Texas.  
**Tr. or tr.** Translator; Translation; Transpose.

## U.

**Ult. or ult.** (*Ultimo*) Last; Of the last month.  
**Univ.** University.  
**u. s.** (*ut supra*). As above.  
**U. S.** United States.  
**U. S. A.** United States America.  
**U. S. N.** United States Navy.  
**U. S. S.** United States Senate.  
**U. S. V.** United States Volunteers.

## V.

**V. or v.** Volume; (*Vide*) See; or vs. (*Versus*) Against.  
**Va.** Virginia.  
**Vid. or vid.** (*vide*) See.  
**Viz. or viz.** Namely.

## W.

**W.** West.  
**Wash.** Washington.  
**Wis.** Wisconsin.  
**W. Lon.** West Longitude.  
**Wt. or wt.** Weight.  
**W. Va.** West Virginia.  
**Wyo.** Wyoming.

## X.

**Xmas.** Christmas.

## Y.

**Yd. or yd.** Yard.

## Z.

**zoöl.** Zoölogy.



